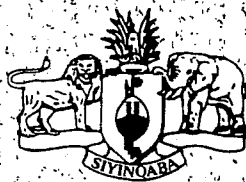


SWAZILAND



GOVERNMENT

**SWAZILAND HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
SURVEY
2000-2001**

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Foreword

The 2000/01 Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey (SHIES) is the third survey of its kind to be conducted by the Central Statistical Office. It is a five yearly project whose primary objective is to provide weights for the consumer price index (CPI). Other key outputs of the SHIES include providing of total household consumption as well as information for poverty analysis.

The Central Statistical Office would like to thank the Department for International Development (DFID) who, through the World Bank and operating under the project **General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)** financed the technical assistance for the processing and analysis of the survey data. In particular, I wish to acknowledge Oxford Policy Management, a UK based consultancy firm for accepting to process and analyse the data.

An Income and Expenditure Survey is a very demanding undertaking especially on the part of respondents. In this regard I would like to thank all households that participated in the survey for co-operating with our field staff.

Last but not least I would like to thank the entire staff at the CSO for working tirelessly on this project.

I. S. HLOPHE
DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS

Executive Summary

- The total population of Swaziland is 0.96 million. The total number of households is approximately 193,000.
- The rural-urban population ratio is around 3:1. The majority of the population, i.e. around 0.76 million, lives in rural areas while 0.24 million reside in urban areas. This corresponds to approximately 728,000 and 235,000 individuals respectively.
- Around 15% of households are single-person households, out of which 57% live in urban areas.
- The unemployment rate for the labour force population in Swaziland is around 29%. This corresponds to 34% in rural areas and 20% in urban areas. Among administrative regions Shiselweni has by far the highest unemployment at 52%; among ecological regions the variance is not that large with the Lowveld having the most unemployment at 31%.
- Unemployment is particularly high among the younger age groups within the labour force: for those below 20 years of age, it is 60% while for individuals aged 20 to 30 the rate is 40%. The corresponding figures for rural areas for these two age groups (i.e. for those below 20 years and those aged 20-30 years) is 62% and 48% respectively while the same percentages for the urban areas are 57% and 24%.
- The impact of the spread of HIV/AIDS in Swaziland over the last decade is partly borne out by an increase in the dependency ratio¹, which rose from 0.9 in 1992² to around 1 in 2001. This clearly underscores the increase in vulnerability of the population to income variability and shocks as a result of a reduction in the number of individuals of prime working age and productive capacity, brought about by death and morbidity due to HIV/AIDS.
- Poverty levels are high and appear to have risen over the last few years, which is not unexpected, given the above scenario. Overall poverty incidence in Swaziland is just over 69%, which consists of 50% poverty in urban areas as compared to 76% poverty in rural areas. Extreme poverty or food poverty³ is high at 37% overall, with the urban-rural divide being 20%-43%.
- Rural poverty is consistently high at over 70% in all administrative regions; Manzini's urban segment has the highest poverty incidence among urban areas. Among ecological regions Lubombo Plateau is the worse off with a poverty headcount of 81%.

¹ Defined as the ratio of those aged 0-14 and over 60 divided by those aged 15-49.

² IMF Country Report for Swaziland 2003.

³ As measured by the inability to purchase even a basic minimum food bundle which guarantees a necessary minimum level of calorie intake.

- Both the poverty gap⁴ as well as the severity of poverty⁵ index are almost twice as large in rural Swaziland as opposed to urban.
- With regard to strata classifications, individuals living on Swazi National Land (SNL) comprise the major part of the population (around 70%) and they have the highest poverty incidence among the various strata at around 75%-77%. Again, rural poverty is substantially higher than urban.
- With regard to income inequality, the Gini Coefficient is 0.50 and 0.45 in urban and rural areas, while the overall Gini is approximately 0.51. This implies that income inequality is still high and has not changed since the previous SHIES. An average person in the richest quintile commands more than 13 times the consumption expenditure of the average person in the poorest 20% of the population.
- Among the various working classifications, the most vulnerable appear to be those in subsistence agriculture, with a poverty incidence of 77%.
- From a gender perspective poverty at the household level is distinctly higher in female-headed households as compared to male-headed ones, with the figures being 63% versus 53%.
- Households with older heads tend to be poorer than those with younger heads. Thus, 68% of households with heads aged more than 50% are poor. This is most probably due to a smaller number of earning individuals in the households and consequently greater economic vulnerability. On a similar note, households with a higher dependency ratio have a higher probability of being poor, as do households with a higher number of children in them.
- Poorer households are also more likely to live in households constructed by mud (and poles), have cement-only flooring and have roofs made of corrugated iron.
- Moreover, households whose water source is from a river/canal or from an unprotected external water source are more likely to be poor, as well if they use a pit-style latrine.
- Households which have gas and electricity connections are much less likely to be poor compared to those which do not. Also, usage of less sophisticated forms of fuel such as wood, paraffin, and other utilities is highly correlated with poverty incidence.

⁴ The poverty gap is the difference between poverty line and level of consumption of the poor as a proportion of the poverty line, and the index is computed taking the mean poverty gap for the overall population (by definition non-poor people have a poverty gap equal to zero).

⁵ Severity of poverty is the Squared Poverty Gap Index, and is defined similar to the Poverty Gap Index except that the poverty gaps are squared, thus giving an increasingly higher weight the larger the poverty gaps.

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1. Introduction

A. The SHIES and the present report

The Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2000-01 (SHIES 2000-01) is the third detailed household survey of its kind to have been carried out by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The first survey was done in 1985 and the second SHIES was carried out in 1995.

This Report has been compiled to formalise and present the results of the SHIES 2000-01. The principal objectives of the SHIES are to provide detailed data and statistics to assist policy making both for Swaziland overall as well as for specific regional classifications such as administrative, ecological, urban and rural. Moreover, the results of the survey are intended to be used to:

- Generate macro figures of household consumption and expenditure patterns which would be required to revise the weighting for the Consumer Price Index (CPI);
- Identify current patterns of consumption and to look at the effects of different demographic and social variables on consumption;
- To produce household consumption and expenditure patterns to facilitate market analysis;
- To obtain data on household consumption and expenditure to be used for poverty analysis and studying the dynamics of changes in welfare and standards of living over time, in particular between successive SHIESs;
- Determine the extent of ownership of household durable goods;
- To obtain data on extra-monetary consumption such as consumption of goods and services either from own production, or from payments and gifts in-kind;

The survey is meant to assist in national economic and social planning, and research, and the formulation of policies as well as assessing and monitoring their effectiveness over time.

The results presented in this report constitute a compact selection of statistical output designed to address the main issues that the SHIES is expected to analyse. The raw data in its original form is available at the CSO in Mbabane and may be used to perform further statistical analysis.

Income data are not presented in this report because due to some data problems it was not possible to calculate the overall level of household income. See Appendix A5 for a more detailed explanation regarding this issue.

The broad structure of the report is as follows: firstly, consumption patterns of the population are presented. These include: (a) the budget shares of various components (food, non-food, and disaggregated) of overall expenditure as a percentage of total consumption expenditure; and (b) the actual average amounts in Emalangeni spent by household on total consumption, as well as on the various aggregated (food and non-food) and disaggregated components of consumption expenditure. Next, the poverty analysis component of the Report is presented in detail; it includes theoretical content as well as a comprehensive section which provides results on poverty and inequality. Following this, there is a section on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household and the poverty profile, which describes the main characteristics of the poor. Finally, a conclusion is provided, following which there is a detailed appendix.

The appendix itself has six sub-sections. In the first, the weights for the CPI are provided along with an explanation of how they were calculated. The second sub-section looks at sample design and explains in detail how the raising factors (statistical weights) used in the SHIES were calculated; the third outlines various procedures employed in fieldwork, and the fourth provides a comparison of the SHIES 2000-01 and the Census 1997 to ascertain the comparability of the two and the representativeness of the SHIES. Sub-section A5 looks in some detail at various issues and concerns relating to data availability and quality, while the final sub-section presents a large number of tables and figures on data relevant to the requirements of the SHIES.

B. Background

Swaziland's economic and socioeconomic situation over the past few years has been poor. Over most of the 1990s Swaziland averaged a GDP growth rate of around 3.8%, which was much lower than what it managed in the decade previous to that, of 7.8%. Moreover, GDP per capita growth decreased from around 4.7% in the 1980s to 1.7% during the 1990s. A major reason for these downturns was due to the return in the early 1990s of South Africa back into the international community, which meant that Swaziland's relative attractiveness as a potential investment option declined. Moreover, the GDP growth rate fell even further to 2.2% in 2000 and to 1.8% in 2001. This further decline in GDP growth is related to the slow down of growth in South Africa in the same period, as well as the initial impacts of the food crisis due to drought conditions which began around 2000.⁶

The agricultural sector is important for a large section of Swaziland's population, although in terms of GDP share it accounted for only 14% in 2001. The principal tradable commodities are cotton, sugar, citrus fruits, tobacco, and much of these are produced by modern and large scale private farms, while most other production is subsistence farming carried out on small portions of land. Maize is the most important staple crop, in addition to being a cash crop. The secondary sector produced 46% of GDP, while the services sector was responsible for 40% of total output. The domination of the secondary and tertiary sectors of overall output is a trend which can be observed in most countries within the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

Due to the lower investment since the early 1990s, the increase in formal sector employment opportunities has been very limited, and instead many households have been forced to take up or return to subsistence agriculture¹, which puts them at increased risk of variable incomes and fluctuation in food availability. As a result, the IMF estimates that approximately one-third of the labour force was unemployed in 2001.²

Since the early 1990s, rates of HIV infection among the population have risen from 4% to around 33% in 2001³. The rapid spread of HIV and AIDS decreased the quality of life and overall levels of social welfare, while levels of morbidity and poor health have risen sharply.

Against this background this Report intends to assess what are the current levels of poverty and its main characteristics.

⁶ Over 50% of Swaziland's exports and more than three-fourths of its imports are accounted for by South Africa.

¹ SHIES Report 1995.

² See IMF Country Report for Swaziland 2003.

³ IMF Country Report for Swaziland, 2003.

C. Quality of data and associated problems

Various problems were encountered at different levels and different stages in the analysis with regard to data quality and availability. Data on food consumption as recorded in the consumption diary was somewhat lacking. In the case of non-food expenditure, there was no information on the value of durable goods. There were some problems with coding of variables as well, such as missing or incorrect codes. There were also difficulties with periods of reference of expenditure on education and health.

Another area of concern was lack of information on quantities consumed, and by association, prices, as well as unit of weight of quantities consumed. These concerns and issues are discussed in detail in Appendix A5.

Lack of full availability of codes and some questionnaire design limitations meant that certain items could not be included in the consumption aggregate (these include utility bills and imputed rents).

1. Consumption

In this section, consumption expenditure patterns of the Swazi population are outlined in some detail. The data is presented in two different classifications: firstly, the distribution of expenditure of the population across the full range of available goods and services is given, and secondly, the overall average nominal per capita consumption expenditure in Emalangeni is presented, again across the whole spectrum of goods and services. For the sake of ease of presentation and comprehension, foods and non-foods are divided into compact subgroups.

In broad terms, goods and services for consumption of both food and non-food are acquired through two principal means. Firstly, households may spend money to purchase a range of goods and services such as food, clothing, housing, health care, education, entertainment, etc. Secondly, households may produce certain commodities themselves and consume these goods and services (partially or wholly), and this is particularly true for agricultural output produced by rural households. This is called 'consumption from own production'. Moreover, households may consume output from 'consumption in kind', which involves actual goods and services received as barter or in their original form i.e. 'in kind'. One further source of consumption is from output received as gifts – this is very often in the form of 'in kind' products. Again this is quite common particularly among rural communities, where agricultural output is regularly used to make payments and provide gifts.

In the consumption expenditure tables, figures are provided for sub-categories of overall food expenditure, food consumption from own production and food consumption from gifts received or in kind sources, as well as overall and disaggregated non-food expenditure. In the distribution of expenditure tables the share distribution figures for the same sub-categories are provided, i.e. expenditure on particular food (or food grouping)/total consumption expenditure.

Certain items do not count as being part of consumption even though they may be purchased in exchange for money. Typically these include life insurance, pension, income tax, and household savings and investments.

Tables 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 provide expenditure on the distribution of consumption expenditure while Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 give details regarding mean per capita consumption expenditure. Both descriptions of tables (i.e. consumption shares/mean per capita consumption expenditure) are provided for the following grouping/divisional classifications of households:

Tables 1-2: Overall Swaziland, rural and urban

Tables 3-4: Ecological regions

Tables 5-6: Administrative regions

Tables 7-8: Household size

Tables 9-10: Sex of household head

Tables 11-12: Age category of household head

Tables 13-14: Educational status of household head

**Overall Swaziland, urban and rural, ecological regions, and administrative regions:
nominal mean monthly per capita consumption expenditure**

- Comment: For all these tables we need to include "Tobacco and alcohol" with non-food expenditure. Average monthly household consumption per capita is E131.00, which corresponds to E 100.15 in rural areas and E 228.95 in urban areas.
- Within both ecological regions there are substantial differences in average per capita monthly consumption. Thus the Highveld region (E162.00) has almost twice the average consumption level of the Lubombo Plateau (E87.00), while the Middleveld and Lowveld regions have similar levels of consumption at E120.00 and E117.00 respectively.
- The differentials in consumption also extend to administrative regions. Hhohho has the highest consumption per capita per month at E171.00, while the lowest is Shiselweni at E96.71. Manzini and Lubombo do better than Shiselweni but only modestly (E129.00 and E117.00 respectively).
- Differentials between urban and rural areas are large. Overall, urban households consume more than twice as much as rural ones (E228.00 against E100.00) per month while even in terms of food consumption the difference is large. Rural households spend only around E57.00 on food while city households' comparative food budget per capita per month is E104.00. To some degree this is a result of larger household size in rural areas of 5.7 members as opposed to 3.6 in urban Swaziland.
- In terms of budget shares, rural households allocate around 57% of their overall expenditure to food, while the figure is 45% for urban households.
- With regard to non-food expenditure, urban households spend almost three times as much per capita per month i.e. E125.00 as compared to their rural counterparts, who spend around E42.00. The sub-categories of non-food expenditure in which urban households clearly spend a lot more than rural ones are clothing and footwear, utilities and fuel, transport, health and education expenditure.

Table 1: Distribution of consumption expenditure per household per month: rural/urban and overall Swaziland (%)

As % of total consumption expenditure	Rural	Urban	Overall
Total food expenditure	35.22	41.69	37.94
Total value of food from own production	16.06	1.88	10.11
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind	5.42	1.84	3.92
Total value of food consumed	56.71	45.42	51.97
Food expenditure			
Bread and cereals	11.85	10.80	11.41
Meat	6.85	10.70	8.46
Fish	0.91	0.93	0.92
Milk, cheese and eggs	2.48	4.73	3.42
Oils and fat	1.53	1.67	1.58
Fruit, fresh and other	1.24	1.42	1.32
Vegetables, fresh and other	2.36	2.57	2.44
Nuts	0.27	0.13	0.21
Tubers	0.67	0.67	0.67
Sugar	3.23	1.52	2.51
Confectionery and dessert	0.41	0.84	0.59
Spices	1.65	1.65	1.65
Food eaten out	0.40	1.21	0.74
Beverages	1.34	2.83	1.96
Other foods	0.06	0.04	0.05
Food from own production/received in kind or as gifts			
Bread and cereals	8.66	1.48	5.64
Meat	6.60	0.75	4.14
Fish	0.07	0.02	0.05
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.87	0.08	1.12
Fruit, fresh and other	0.61	0.13	0.41
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.59	0.85	1.28
Tubers	0.68	0.09	0.43
Sugar	0.31	0.08	0.22
Other foods in kind	1.10	0.24	0.74
Non-food expenditure			
Alcohol and tobacco	0.95	1.17	1.04
Clothing and footwear	5.53	8.05	6.58
Utilities and fuel	2.99	5.56	4.07
Furnishing	1.76	1.21	1.53
Utensils and cutlery	0.73	0.68	0.71
Household non-durables	4.98	2.80	4.07
Transport	8.45	11.62	9.78
Telecommunications	0.85	3.39	1.92
Recreation and hobbies	0.70	1.07	0.86
House art	0.16	0.62	0.35
Bathroom and toiletries	1.61	2.80	2.11
Education	6.49	6.96	6.68
Health expenditure	8.09	8.68	8.33
Total non-food consumption value	43.29	54.58	48.03
Total food and non-food expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Table 2: Mean consumption expenditure per capita per month:
rural/urban and overall Swaziland (Emalangen)**

	Rural	Urban	Overall
Total food expenditure per capita	56.80	103.98	68.14
Total value of food purchased per capita	35.28	95.46	49.75
Total value of food from own production per capita	16.09	4.30	13.25
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind per capita	5.43	4.22	5.14
Alcohol and tobacco per capita	0.95	2.67	1.37
Food expenditure			
Bread and cereals	11.86	24.73	14.96
Meat	6.86	24.49	11.10
Fish	0.91	2.12	1.20
Milk, cheese and eggs	2.48	10.83	4.49
Oils and fat	1.53	3.81	2.08
Fruit, fresh and other	1.24	3.24	1.72
Vegetables, fresh and other	2.36	5.87	3.20
Nuts	0.27	0.31	0.28
Tubers	0.67	1.52	0.88
Sugar	3.23	3.49	3.29
Confectionery and dessert	0.41	1.92	0.77
Spices	1.65	3.77	2.16
Food eaten out	0.40	2.78	0.97
Beverages	1.34	6.47	2.57
Other foods	0.06	0.10	0.07
Food consumption value from own production, in kind or gifts			
Bread and cereals	8.67	3.39	7.40
Meat	6.61	1.72	5.43
Fish	0.07	0.04	0.06
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.87	0.18	1.46
Fruit, fresh and other	0.61	0.31	0.54
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.59	1.94	1.68
Tubers	0.69	0.21	0.57
Sugar	0.31	0.19	0.28
Alcohol and tobacco	0.38	0.23	0.34
Other foods in kind	0.76	0.39	0.67
Non-food expenditure			
Alcohol and tobacco	0.90	2.60	1.31
Clothing and footwear	5.53	18.42	8.63
Utilities and fuel	3.00	12.72	5.34
Furnishing	1.77	2.76	2.01
Utensils and cutlery	0.73	1.56	0.93
Household non-durables	4.99	6.42	5.33
Transport	8.47	26.61	12.83
Telecommunications	0.85	7.75	2.51
Recreation and hobbies	0.70	2.44	1.12
House art	0.16	1.43	0.46
Bathroom and toiletries	1.61	6.40	2.76
Education	6.50	15.92	8.76
Health expenditure	8.10	19.86	10.93
Total non-food expenditure	43.30	124.90	62.92
Total consumption expenditure per capita	100.15	228.95	131.12

Table 3: Distribution of consumption expenditure per household per month in Swaziland: by ecological region (%)

As % of total consumption expenditure	Highveld	Middleveld	Lowveld	Lubombo
Total food expenditure	39.10	38.06	35.30	38.80
Total value of food from own production	6.91	11.86	12.56	13.33
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind	2.66	3.80	6.40	4.87
Total value of food consumed	48.67	53.73	54.26	57.01
Food expenditure				
Bread and cereals	10.92	11.16	12.26	14.09
Meat	8.88	8.59	7.60	7.63
Fish	1.01	0.88	0.85	0.73
Milk, cheese and eggs	4.08	3.37	2.47	2.24
Oils and fat	1.48	1.69	1.55	1.03
Fruit, fresh and other	1.43	1.45	0.97	0.76
Vegetables, fresh and other	2.44	2.51	2.21	3.08
Nuts	0.12	0.18	0.27	1.12
Tubers	0.69	0.69	0.61	0.60
Sugar	2.32	2.86	2.22	2.76
Confectionery and dessert	0.65	0.68	0.36	0.31
Spices	1.55	1.70	1.68	1.93
Food eaten out	1.07	0.55	0.52	0.31
Beverages	2.37	1.74	1.67	1.38
Other foods	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.02
Food from own production/received in kind or as gifts				
Bread and cereals	4.58	6.30	5.97	8.57
Meat	2.65	4.97	5.37	5.27
Fish	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.07
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.65	0.79	2.78	0.23
Fruit, fresh and other	0.14	0.71	0.32	0.87
Vegetables, fresh and other	0.68	1.13	2.69	1.39
Tubers	0.23	0.64	0.46	0.48
Sugar	0.13	0.26	0.32	0.21
Other foods in kind	0.47	0.85	0.97	1.13
Non-food expenditure				
Alcohol and tobacco	1.07	0.84	1.33	1.07
Clothing and footwear	6.78	6.80	6.04	5.40
Utilities and fuel	4.20	3.48	5.15	2.60
Furnishing	1.13	1.90	1.57	1.94
Utensils and cutlery	0.73	0.83	0.51	0.50
Household non-durables	3.50	4.34	4.51	4.97
Transport	11.36	9.25	7.50	10.54
Telecommunications	3.05	1.62	0.52	0.48
Recreation and hobbies	0.79	1.25	0.34	0.57
House art	0.56	0.22	0.24	0.06
Bathroom and toiletries	2.23	2.18	1.76	2.00
Education	6.56	6.65	7.35	4.79
Health expenditure	9.37	6.91	8.91	8.07
Total non-food consumption value	51.33	46.27	45.74	42.99
Total food and non-food expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4: Mean consumption expenditure per capita per month in Swaziland: by ecological region (Emalangen)

	Highveld	Middleveld	Lowveld	Lubombo
Total food expenditure per capita	78.95	64.74	63.70	49.76
Total value of food purchased per capita	63.42	45.86	41.45	33.87
Total value of food from own production per capita	11.21	14.30	14.75	11.64
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind per capita	4.32	4.58	7.51	4.25
Alcohol and tobacco per capita	1.74	1.01	1.56	0.93
Food expenditure				
Bread and cereals	17.72	13.44	14.40	12.30
Meat	14.40	10.35	8.92	6.66
Fish	1.64	1.06	1.00	0.64
Milk, cheese and eggs	6.62	4.06	2.90	1.95
Oils and fat	2.40	2.04	1.81	1.60
Fruit, fresh and other	2.32	1.75	1.14	0.66
Vegetables, fresh and other	3.96	3.02	2.59	2.69
Nuts	0.19	0.22	0.32	0.98
Tubers	1.12	0.83	0.72	0.52
Sugar	3.76	3.45	2.61	2.41
Confectionery and dessert	1.05	0.82	0.42	0.27
Spices	2.52	2.05	1.97	1.69
Food eaten out	1.73	0.67	0.61	0.27
Beverages	3.85	2.10	1.96	1.20
Other foods	0.14	0.01	0.08	0.02
Food consumption value from own production, in kind or gifts				
Bread and cereals	7.43	7.59	7.00	7.48
Meat	4.29	5.99	6.30	4.60
Fish	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.06
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.06	0.95	3.26	0.20
Fruit, fresh and other	0.22	0.85	0.38	0.76
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.10	1.37	3.15	1.21
Tubers	0.37	0.77	0.55	0.41
Sugar	0.21	0.31	0.37	0.18
Alcohol and tobacco	0.30	0.37	0.33	0.45
Other foods in kind	0.48	0.71	0.91	0.54
Non-food expenditure				
Alcohol and tobacco	1.73	0.95	1.45	0.93
Clothing and footwear	11.01	8.20	7.09	4.71
Utilities and fuel	6.82	4.19	6.04	2.27
Furnishing	1.83	2.29	1.85	1.69
Utensils and cutlery	1.18	1.00	0.60	0.43
Household non-durables	5.67	5.23	5.29	4.34
Transport	18.43	11.15	8.81	9.20
Telecommunications	4.95	1.95	0.61	0.42
Recreation and hobbies	1.28	1.51	0.40	0.49
House art	0.92	0.26	0.29	0.06
Bathroom and toiletries	3.61	2.62	2.07	1.75
Education	10.63	8.02	8.63	4.18
Health expenditure	15.19	8.32	10.46	7.05
Total non-food expenditure	83.25	55.68	53.59	37.52
Total consumption expenditure per capita	162.21	120.48	117.40	87.29

Table 5: Distribution of consumption expenditure per household per month in Swaziland: by administrative region (%)

As % of total consumption expenditure	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo
Total food expenditure	37.59	40.36	35.54	37.05
Total value of food from own production	6.45	9.43	18.84	10.64
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind	2.39	3.32	5.71	6.27
Total value of food consumed	46.43	53.11	60.10	53.97
Food expenditure				
Bread and cereals	9.92	11.52	13.34	12.43
Meat	8.43	9.76	6.44	8.32
Fish	0.79	1.09	0.99	0.85
Milk, cheese and eggs	3.84	3.76	2.72	2.71
Oils and fat	1.40	1.78	1.55	1.67
Fruit, fresh and other	1.73	1.16	1.02	1.00
Vegetables, fresh and other	2.59	2.49	2.06	2.42
Nuts	0.22	0.16	0.08	0.40
Tubers	0.59	0.72	0.81	0.63
Sugar	1.96	2.84	3.55	2.18
Confectionery and dessert	0.70	0.76	0.33	0.34
Spices	1.64	1.74	1.39	1.75
Food eaten out	1.15	0.62	0.25	0.55
Beverages	2.52	1.94	1.00	1.76
Other foods	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.04
Food from own production/received in kind or as gifts				
Bread and cereals	3.51	5.43	10.57	5.84
Meat	3.00	4.32	5.88	4.59
Fish	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.08
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.20	0.54	3.49	1.71
Fruit, fresh and other	0.20	0.44	0.73	0.49
Vegetables, fresh and other	0.78	0.79	1.73	2.60
Tubers	0.41	0.30	0.76	0.42
Sugar	0.09	0.27	0.33	0.29
Other foods in kind	0.65	0.63	0.93	0.90
Non-food expenditure				
Alcohol and tobacco	1.07	1.00	0.76	1.30
Clothing and footwear	7.41	6.91	4.92	5.94
Utilities and fuel	4.53	3.65	2.44	5.23
Furnishing	1.35	1.86	1.06	1.80
Utensils and cutlery	0.81	0.90	0.26	0.60
Household non-durables	3.43	4.02	5.11	4.46
Transport	11.45	10.29	7.72	7.56
Telecommunications	3.55	1.66	0.20	0.61
Recreation and hobbies	1.46	0.75	0.20	0.41
House art	0.56	0.26	0.23	0.19
Bathroom and toiletries	2.43	2.33	1.27	1.86
Education	5.94	6.88	7.17	7.41
Health expenditure	9.59	6.37	8.56	8.67
Total non-food consumption value	53.57	46.89	39.90	46.03
Total food and non-food expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 6: Mean consumption expenditure per capita per month in Swaziland: by administrative region (Emalangen)

	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo
Total food expenditure per capita	79.41	68.40	58.12	63.31
Total value of food purchased per capita	64.29	51.98	34.37	43.47
Total value of food from own production per capita	11.03	12.15	18.22	12.48
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind per capita	4.09	4.28	5.52	7.36
Alcohol and tobacco per capita	1.83	1.29	0.74	1.52
Food expenditure				
Bread and cereals	16.98	14.84	12.90	14.59
Meat	14.42	12.58	6.23	9.76
Fish	1.35	1.40	0.96	1.00
Milk, cheese and eggs	6.58	4.84	2.63	3.18
Oils and fat	2.40	2.30	1.50	1.96
Fruit, fresh and other	2.96	1.49	0.99	1.17
Vegetables, fresh and other	4.42	3.21	2.00	2.84
Nuts	0.38	0.20	0.07	0.47
Tubers	1.00	0.93	0.78	0.74
Sugar	3.35	3.66	3.43	2.56
Confectionery and dessert	1.19	0.98	0.32	0.40
Spices	2.80	2.24	1.35	2.05
Food eaten out	1.96	0.80	0.25	0.64
Beverages	4.31	2.49	0.97	2.06
Other foods	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.05
Food consumption value from own production, in kind or gifts				
Bread and cereals	6.00	6.99	10.22	6.85
Meat	5.13	5.57	5.68	5.39
Fish	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.09
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.34	0.70	3.38	2.00
Fruit, fresh and other	0.35	0.57	0.70	0.57
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.34	1.01	1.67	3.05
Tubers	0.70	0.38	0.73	0.49
Sugar	0.15	0.35	0.32	0.34
Alcohol and tobacco	0.42	0.30	0.33	0.31
Other foods in kind	0.72	0.56	0.62	0.82
Non-food expenditure				
Alcohol and tobacco	1.79	1.24	0.68	1.44
Clothing and footwear	12.67	8.90	4.76	6.97
Utilities and fuel	7.75	4.71	2.36	6.13
Furnishing	2.31	2.39	1.03	2.11
Utensils and cutlery	1.39	1.16	0.25	0.71
Household non-durables	5.87	5.18	4.94	5.24
Transport	19.58	13.25	7.47	8.87
Telecommunications	6.07	2.14	0.19	0.72
Recreation and hobbies	2.49	0.97	0.19	0.48
House art	0.97	0.34	0.22	0.22
Bathroom and toiletries	4.16	3.00	1.23	2.18
Education	10.15	8.86	6.94	8.69
Health expenditure	16.40	8.21	8.28	10.17
Total non-food expenditure	91.59	60.35	38.53	53.93
Total consumption expenditure per capita	171.04	128.80	96.71	117.32

Consumption differentials in Swaziland by demographic features:

Tables 7 to 14 look at consumption statistics in Swaziland with regard to various household demographic features.

- Food expenditure per capita per month varies dramatically by household size. In a large household i.e. 7-9 members this figure is only E52.00, but if household size is 1-2 members, it is three times as high at E153.00. Interestingly, in terms of budget shares the differentials for both sizes of households are minimal (E37.00 against E40.00) which reflects the much lower average income for the larger household.
- The share value of food from own production rises sharply as household size rises. For households with 1-2 individuals only 3.7% of food consumption accrues from this source while for those with 7 members or more around 15-16% is attributed to own production.
- Overall consumption expenditure per capita per month is E78.00 for households with 10 or more members and E93.00 for those with 7-9 members. In contrast, if household size falls to 3-4 members, average consumption rises sharply to E190.00 and for the smallest households (1-2 members) it is three to four times as high at E325.00.
- Households with heads whose ages lie in the age categories of 20-29 and 30-39 have the highest average levels of consumption of E167.00 and E154.00 per capita per month. This may reflect the fact that individuals in these age categories are the most productive and active and likely to be employed.
- The positive association of education and income is highlighted once again in Tables 13 and 14. Households with illiterate or below-primary educated heads earn only E87.00 per capita per month. This figure rises steeply to E273.00 if the head has completed secondary education and even further to almost four times as high a level of E320.00 if the head has achieved tertiary or university education. To gain a better idea of differentials in welfare levels, households with illiterate heads spend only E52.00 on food and E35.00 on non-foods while the same figures for households with above secondary level educated heads are E180.00 and E321.00 per capita per month.

Table 7: Distribution of consumption expenditure per household per month in Swaziland: by household size (%)

As % of total consumption expenditure	1 to 2 members	3 to 4 members	5 to 6 members	7 to 9 members	10 members and above
Total food expenditure	39.75	38.22	37.85	37.04	36.68
Total value of food from own production	3.72	7.16	9.84	14.92	16.20
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind	3.78	3.51	3.72	4.02	5.03
Total value of food consumed	47.25	48.89	51.41	55.98	57.91
Total food expenditure					
Bread and cereals	10.49	10.03	11.74	12.28	12.89
Meat	9.61	9.41	8.24	7.85	6.73
Fish	1.09	0.88	0.93	0.78	0.98
Milk, cheese and eggs	4.01	4.19	3.58	2.66	2.33
Oils and fat	1.72	1.49	1.58	1.57	1.60
Fruit, fresh and other	1.35	1.26	1.39	1.22	1.40
Vegetables, fresh and other	2.53	2.59	2.31	2.40	2.41
Nuts	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.34	0.32
Tubers	0.64	0.67	0.62	0.69	0.77
Sugar	1.67	1.94	2.62	3.04	3.55
Confectionery and dessert	0.55	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.42
Spices	1.73	1.72	1.54	1.64	1.61
Food eaten out	1.50	0.85	0.56	0.49	0.26
Beverages	2.68	2.37	1.91	1.38	1.37
Other foods	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.04
Food from own production/received in kind or as					
Bread and cereals	3.20	4.29	5.69	7.58	7.92
Meat	1.77	2.70	3.92	5.94	7.24
Fish	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.28	0.42	0.89	2.03	2.32
Fruit, fresh and other	0.28	0.20	0.66	0.33	0.61
Vegetables, fresh and other	0.99	1.88	0.96	1.39	1.07
Tubers	0.23	0.28	0.43	0.50	0.88
Sugar	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.22	0.37
Other foods in kind	0.43	0.49	0.57	0.55	0.49
Non-food expenditure					
Alcohol and tobacco	2.06	1.10	0.67	0.80	0.63
Clothing and footwear	7.88	7.43	4.95	5.74	7.90
Utilities and fuel	5.28	5.31	4.02	2.66	2.83
Furnishing	1.66	2.59	0.60	1.68	1.00
Utensils and cutlery	0.96	0.86	0.55	0.40	0.95
Household non-durables	3.80	3.28	3.76	4.72	5.22
Transport	10.47	10.08	12.76	8.10	5.62
Telecommunications	2.75	2.02	2.54	1.26	0.51
Recreation and hobbies	2.29	0.79	0.50	0.41	0.39
House art	0.52	0.56	0.35	0.14	0.14
Bathroom and toiletries	2.95	2.68	1.93	1.51	1.32
Education	4.29	5.49	7.35	8.38	7.85
Health expenditure	7.83	8.91	8.61	8.21	7.74
Total non-food consumption value	52.75	51.11	48.59	44.02	42.09
Total food and non-food expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 8: Mean consumption expenditure per capita per month in Swaziland: by household size (Emalangen)

	1 to 2 members	3 to 4 members	5 to 6 members	7 to 9 members	10 members And above
Total food expenditure per capita	153.74	93.27	67.37	52.54	45.20
Total value of food purchased per capita	129.34	72.91	49.60	34.76	28.63
Total value of food from own production per capita	12.09	13.67	12.90	14.00	12.65
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind per capita	12.31	6.70	4.88	3.78	3.93
Alcohol and tobacco per capita	6.70	2.10	0.88	0.75	0.49
Food expenditure					
Bread and cereals	34.14	19.14	15.38	11.52	10.06
Meat	31.27	17.95	10.80	7.37	5.25
Fish	3.55	1.68	1.21	0.73	0.77
Milk, cheese and eggs	13.03	8.00	4.70	2.49	1.82
Oils and fat	5.59	2.85	2.07	1.47	1.25
Fruit, fresh and other	4.40	2.40	1.82	1.15	1.09
Vegetables, fresh and other	8.22	4.93	3.03	2.26	1.88
Nuts	0.51	0.26	0.20	0.32	0.25
Tubers	2.08	1.28	0.81	0.64	0.60
Sugar	5.45	3.69	3.43	2.85	2.77
Confectionery and dessert	1.77	1.21	0.83	0.58	0.33
Spices	5.63	3.28	2.02	1.54	1.26
Food eaten out	4.87	1.62	0.74	0.46	0.20
Beverages	8.73	4.53	2.51	1.29	1.07
Other foods	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.03
Food consumption value from own production, in kind or gifts					
Bread and cereals	10.41	8.18	7.46	7.12	6.18
Meat	5.75	5.15	5.14	5.58	5.65
Fish	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.04
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.91	0.79	1.17	1.91	1.81
Fruit, fresh and other	0.93	0.39	0.87	0.31	0.47
Vegetables, fresh and other	3.21	3.58	1.26	1.31	0.83
Tubers	0.74	0.54	0.56	0.47	0.69
Sugar	0.57	0.37	0.23	0.21	0.29
Alcohol and tobacco	0.60	0.49	0.28	0.35	0.23
Other foods in kind	1.40	0.94	0.74	0.52	0.39
Non-food expenditure					
Alcohol and tobacco	6.49	1.94	0.87	0.72	0.49
Clothing and footwear	25.65	14.18	6.49	5.39	6.17
Utilities and fuel	17.19	10.12	5.26	2.49	2.21
Furnishing	5.41	4.95	0.79	1.58	0.78
Utensils and cutlery	3.14	1.64	0.71	0.38	0.74
Household non-durables	12.37	6.26	4.92	4.43	4.07
Transport	34.05	19.22	16.72	7.61	4.39
Telecommunications	8.96	3.86	3.33	1.18	0.40
Recreation and hobbies	7.44	1.52	0.66	0.39	0.30
House art	1.69	1.07	0.46	0.13	0.11
Bathroom and toiletries	9.61	5.12	2.53	1.41	1.03
Education	13.96	10.46	9.64	7.86	6.13
Health expenditure	25.48	17.00	11.28	7.71	6.04
Total non-food expenditure	171.45	97.34	63.67	41.28	32.85
Total consumption expenditure per capita	325.40	190.77	131.04	93.85	78.04

Table 9: Distribution of consumption expenditure per household per month: by sex of household head (%)

As % of total consumption expenditure	Male head	Female head
Total food expenditure	37.89	38.02
Total value of food from own production	8.96	11.98
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind	3.09	5.27
Total value of food consumed	49.94	55.27
Total food expenditure		
Bread and cereals	10.87	12.27
Meat	8.91	7.73
Fish	0.93	0.91
Milk, cheese and eggs	3.56	3.20
Oils and fat	1.50	1.72
Fruit, fresh and other	1.40	1.18
Vegetables, fresh and other	2.34	2.60
Nuts	0.19	0.24
Tubers	0.62	0.75
Sugar	2.23	2.97
Confectionery and dessert	0.62	0.53
Spices	1.62	1.70
Food eaten out	0.87	0.53
Beverages	2.17	1.63
Other foods	0.06	0.05
Food from own production/received in kind or as gifts		
Bread and cereals	5.01	6.67
Meat	3.33	5.46
Fish	0.04	0.07
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.26	0.89
Fruit, fresh and other	0.28	0.63
Vegetables, fresh and other	0.93	1.84
Tubers	0.40	0.49
Sugar	0.21	0.23
Other foods in kind	0.39	0.72
Non-food expenditure		
Alcohol and tobacco	1.23	0.74
Clothing and footwear	6.70	6.39
Utilities and fuel	4.25	3.77
Furnishing	1.42	1.71
Utensils and cutlery	0.70	0.73
Household non-durables	3.76	4.56
Transport	11.62	6.79
Telecommunications	2.22	1.41
Recreation and hobbies	1.17	0.34
House art	0.43	0.23
Bedroom and toiletries	2.06	2.18
Education	6.31	7.30
Health expenditure	8.18	8.58
Total non-food consumption value	50.06	44.73
Total food and non-food expenditure	100.00	100.00

Table 10: Mean consumption expenditure per capita per month: by sex of household head (Emalangeni)

	Male head	Female head
Total food expenditure per capita	73.77	61.28
Total value of food purchased per capita	55.97	42.16
Total value of food from own production per capita	13.23	13.28
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind per capita	4.57	5.84
Alcohol and tobacco per capita	1.81	0.82
Food expenditure		
Bread and cereals	16.06	13.61
Meat	13.17	8.57
Fish	1.37	1.01
Milk, cheese and eggs	5.26	3.55
Oils and fat	2.22	1.90
Fruit, fresh and other	2.07	1.31
Vegetables, fresh and other	3.46	2.89
Nuts	0.29	0.27
Tubers	0.91	0.84
Sugar	3.29	3.30
Confectionery and dessert	0.92	0.59
Spices	2.39	1.88
Food eaten out	1.28	0.59
Beverages	3.20	1.81
Other foods	0.08	0.05
Food consumption value from own production, in kind or gifts		
Bread and cereals	7.41	7.40
Meat	4.92	6.05
Fish	0.05	0.08
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.86	0.98
Fruit, fresh and other	0.41	0.69
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.37	2.04
Tubers	0.59	0.54
Sugar	0.30	0.26
Alcohol and tobacco	0.38	0.30
Other foods in kind	0.57	0.80
Non-food expenditure		
Alcohol and tobacco	1.74	0.79
Clothing and footwear	9.90	7.09
Utilities and fuel	6.28	4.18
Furnishing	2.10	1.89
Utensils and cutlery	1.03	0.80
Household non-durables	5.56	5.06
Transport	17.17	7.53
Telecommunications	3.29	1.57
Recreation and hobbies	1.73	0.38
House art	0.63	0.26
Bathroom and toiletries	3.05	2.42
Education	9.31	8.09
Health expenditure	12.08	9.52
Total non-food expenditure	73.86	49.57
Total consumption expenditure per capita	147.71	110.87

Table 11: Distribution of consumption expenditure per household per month in Swaziland: by age category (in years) of the household head (%)

As % of total consumption expenditure	Age categories in years					
	<10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	>50
Total food expenditure	27.60	38.95	39.88	39.10	38.47	35.90
Total value of food from own production	26.06	7.11	8.34	6.98	9.30	13.99
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind	3.97	10.26	4.14	3.46	2.95	4.74
Total value of food consumed	57.63	56.31	52.36	49.54	50.71	54.63
Food expenditure						
Bread and cereals	12.08	12.84	11.89	11.51	11.33	11.15
Meat	5.29	6.77	8.70	8.84	8.80	7.88
Fish	1.24	1.50	1.07	1.05	0.81	0.81
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.09	2.81	3.99	4.10	3.40	2.70
Oils and fat	1.28	2.43	1.89	1.66	1.55	1.41
Fruit, fresh and other	0.90	1.60	1.32	1.17	1.28	1.45
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.99	3.05	2.49	2.45	2.49	2.37
Nuts	0.14	0.07	0.18	0.13	0.24	0.27
Tubers	0.56	0.85	0.69	0.66	0.62	0.70
Sugar	1.54	2.26	1.91	2.19	2.56	2.98
Confectionery and dessert	0.15	0.43	0.51	0.56	0.74	0.53
Spices	0.79	2.45	1.82	1.75	1.65	1.47
Food eaten out	0.00	0.18	1.10	0.84	0.85	0.46
Beverages	0.54	1.66	2.28	2.14	2.05	1.65
Other foods	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.06
Food from own production/received in kind or as gifts						
Bread and cereals	5.31	5.73	4.64	4.72	4.54	7.59
Meat	21.29	4.42	2.90	2.85	3.76	5.88
Fish	0.00	0.26	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.06
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.13	0.95	0.55	0.54	1.36	1.64
Fruit, fresh and other	0.13	0.49	0.37	0.24	0.49	0.51
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.99	2.14	2.69	0.86	1.04	1.27
Tubers	0.16	0.63	0.40	0.31	0.37	0.60
Sugar	0.12	0.41	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.33
Other foods in kind	0.89	2.32	0.72	0.73	0.51	0.86
Non-food expenditure						
Alcohol and tobacco	0.26	0.45	0.97	1.15	1.35	0.77
Clothing and footwear	0.96	8.44	9.25	8.59	5.02	5.04
Utilities and fuel	2.27	2.46	4.05	4.80	3.99	3.57
Furnishing	0.50	2.94	1.81	2.12	0.98	1.30
Utensils and cutlery	0.35	0.78	1.14	0.63	0.80	0.56
Household non-durables	3.35	7.34	3.97	3.44	3.83	4.70
Transport	1.65	1.67	9.23	9.60	10.70	9.76
Telecommunications	0.00	0.21	2.05	1.61	2.58	1.70
Recreation and hobbies	0.00	0.62	0.89	1.28	0.61	0.67
House art	0.00	0.23	0.28	0.39	0.36	0.35
Bathroom and toiletries	1.77	6.01	3.45	2.34	1.84	1.51
Education	10.26	6.45	3.70	7.00	8.97	5.83
Health expenditure	21.00	6.10	6.85	7.53	8.27	9.61
Total non-food consumption value	42.37	43.69	47.64	50.46	49.29	45.37
Total food and non-food expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 12: Mean consumption expenditure per capita per month in Swaziland: by age category (in years) of household head (Emalangeni)

	Below 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	Over 50
Total food expenditure per capita	46.65	65.87	87.22	76.33	65.97	60.18
Total value of food purchased per capita	22.34	45.56	66.43	60.25	50.04	39.54
Total value of food from own production per capita	21.10	8.31	13.90	10.75	12.09	15.41
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind per capita	3.21	12.00	6.89	5.34	3.84	5.22
Alcohol and tobacco per capita	0.21	0.53	1.62	1.77	1.75	0.85
Food expenditure						
Bread and cereals	9.78	15.02	19.81	17.73	14.74	12.28
Meat	4.29	7.92	14.49	13.62	11.45	8.68
Fish	1.01	1.75	1.78	1.62	1.06	0.89
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.89	3.29	6.65	6.32	4.42	2.97
Oils and fat	1.04	2.84	3.14	2.56	2.02	1.55
Fruit, fresh and other	0.73	1.87	2.20	1.81	1.66	1.60
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.61	3.57	4.15	3.77	3.24	2.61
Nuts	0.12	0.08	0.30	0.21	0.32	0.30
Tubers	0.45	1.00	1.15	1.02	0.80	0.77
Sugar	1.25	2.64	3.19	3.37	3.33	3.28
Confectionery and dessert	0.12	0.51	0.85	0.87	0.97	0.59
Spices	0.64	2.87	3.03	2.70	2.15	1.62
Food eaten out	0.00	0.21	1.84	1.29	1.10	0.51
Beverages	0.43	1.95	3.81	3.30	2.67	1.81
Other foods	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.06
Food consumption value from own production, in kind or gifts						
Bread and cereals	4.30	6.71	7.73	7.27	5.91	8.36
Meat	17.24	5.17	4.83	4.40	4.89	6.48
Fish	0.00	0.31	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.06
Milk, cheese and eggs	0.11	1.12	0.91	0.82	1.78	1.81
Fruit, fresh and other	0.11	0.58	0.61	0.37	0.63	0.57
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.61	2.51	4.47	1.33	1.35	1.39
Tubers	0.13	0.74	0.67	0.47	0.48	0.66
Sugar	0.10	0.48	0.28	0.26	0.18	0.36
Alcohol and tobacco	0.08	0.43	0.28	0.34	0.35	0.36
Other foods in kind	0.64	2.28	0.91	0.81	0.41	0.65
Non-food expenditure						
Alcohol and tobacco	0.21	0.53	1.62	1.76	1.65	0.79
Clothing and footwear	0.77	9.87	15.40	13.23	6.54	5.55
Utilities and fuel	1.84	2.88	6.75	7.40	5.19	3.94
Furnishing	0.40	3.44	3.01	3.26	1.28	1.43
Utensils and cutlery	0.29	0.91	1.90	0.97	1.04	0.61
Household non-durables	2.71	8.58	6.62	5.29	4.99	5.18
Transport	1.33	1.95	15.37	14.79	13.92	10.75
Telecommunications	0.00	0.24	3.41	2.49	3.35	1.87
Recreation and hobbies	0.00	0.73	1.49	1.97	0.79	0.74
House art	0.00	0.27	0.46	0.61	0.47	0.39
Bathroom and toiletries	1.44	7.02	5.75	3.60	2.39	1.66
Education	8.30	7.54	6.16	10.78	11.66	6.42
Health expenditure	17.00	7.13	11.41	11.60	10.76	10.59
Total non-food expenditure	34.30	51.10	79.36	77.75	64.01	49.91
Total consumption expenditure per capita	80.94	116.97	166.58	154.10	130.09	110.15

Table 13: Distribution of consumption expenditure per household per month in Swaziland: by educational status of the household head (%)

As % of total consumption expenditure	Below Primary/illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary/ University
Total food expenditure	36.08	40.48	37.85	33.01
Total value of food from own production	16.79	11.81	3.91	1.88
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind	6.17	5.47	1.17	0.77
Total value of food consumed	59.03	57.76	42.93	35.67
Food expenditure				
Bread and cereals	12.90	13.01	8.72	5.74
Meat	6.70	8.14	9.70	9.97
Fish	0.88	1.38	0.89	0.50
Milk, cheese and eggs	2.25	2.52	4.90	3.59
Oils and fat	1.63	2.02	1.39	1.09
Fruit, fresh and other	1.21	1.66	1.53	1.37
Vegetables, fresh and other	2.43	2.87	2.39	1.87
Nuts	0.35	0.19	0.11	0.10
Tubers	0.72	1.10	0.49	0.34
Sugar	3.41	3.21	1.34	0.88
Confectionery and dessert	0.41	0.45	0.80	1.33
Spices	1.64	1.91	1.51	1.61
Food eaten out	0.28	0.28	1.24	1.65
Beverages	1.21	1.73	2.77	2.96
Other foods	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.02
Food from own production/received in kind or as gifts				
Bread and cereals	9.03	7.28	1.84	1.85
Meat	6.81	5.14	1.28	0.48
Fish	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.00
Milk, cheese and eggs	2.24	1.08	0.16	0.02
Fruit, fresh and other	0.76	0.30	0.15	0.02
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.75	1.51	1.18	0.12
Tubers	0.72	0.65	0.17	0.02
Sugar	0.41	0.19	0.05	0.00
Other foods in kind	1.15	1.06	0.26	0.14
Non-food expenditure				
Alcohol and tobacco	0.92	1.19	1.08	0.74
Clothing and footwear	6.26	5.56	7.57	6.51
Utilities and fuel	3.09	4.17	5.08	4.61
Furnishing	1.26	1.97	1.03	4.76
Utensils and cutlery	0.77	0.90	0.65	0.26
Household non-durables	5.22	5.74	2.64	2.10
Transport	6.17	5.74	13.94	19.74
Telecommunications	0.51	0.46	4.05	4.05
Recreation and hobbies	0.75	0.08	1.13	1.46
House art	0.16	0.06	0.60	1.32
Bathroom and toiletries	1.43	1.64	3.05	2.79
Education	6.01	7.40	6.83	6.58
Health expenditure	8.42	7.35	9.41	9.41
Total non-food consumption value	40.97	42.24	57.07	64.33
Total food and non-food expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 14: Mean consumption expenditure per capita per month in Swaziland: by educational status of the household head (Emalangeni)

	Below Primary/ Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary/ University
Total food expenditure per capita	51.79	61.77	117.20	179.98
Total value of food purchased per capita	31.65	43.21	103.32	166.59
Total value of food from own production per capita	14.72	12.77	10.68	9.49
Total value of food received as gifts or in kind per capita	5.42	5.79	3.20	3.90
Alcohol and tobacco per capita	0.80	1.26	2.94	3.74
Food expenditure				
Bread and cereals	11.31	13.91	23.83	28.97
Meat	5.87	8.64	26.46	50.30
Fish	0.77	1.48	2.43	2.54
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.98	2.70	13.37	18.10
Oils and fat	1.43	2.19	3.80	5.48
Fruit, fresh and other	1.06	1.76	4.19	6.92
Vegetables, fresh and other	2.13	3.05	6.51	9.46
Nuts	0.31	0.21	0.29	0.51
Tubers	0.63	1.17	1.33	1.70
Sugar	3.00	3.41	3.65	4.44
Confectionery and dessert	0.36	0.47	2.17	6.71
Spices	1.44	2.06	4.14	8.13
Food eaten out	0.25	0.30	3.39	8.33
Beverages	1.06	1.85	7.58	14.93
Other foods	0.05	0.01	0.18	0.08
Alcohol and tobacco	0.73	1.26	2.84	3.73
Food consumption value from own production, in kind or gifts				
Bread and cereals	7.93	7.78	5.02	9.31
Meat	5.96	5.61	3.50	2.41
Fish	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.00
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.97	1.14	0.43	0.11
Fruit, fresh and other	0.67	0.31	0.41	0.11
Vegetables, fresh and other	1.54	1.61	3.22	0.63
Tubers	0.64	0.70	0.46	0.11
Sugar	0.36	0.20	0.12	0.00
Alcohol and tobacco	0.35	0.30	0.43	0.34
Other foods in kind	0.72	0.82	0.37	0.37
Non-food expenditure				
Alcohol and tobacco	0.73	1.26	2.84	3.73
Clothing and footwear	5.51	5.88	20.66	32.84
Utilities and fuel	2.72	4.44	13.87	23.27
Furnishing	1.11	2.09	2.82	24.01
Utensils and cutlery	0.68	0.95	1.79	1.31
Household non-durables	4.54	6.43	7.21	10.58
Transport	5.41	6.09	38.00	99.59
Telecommunications	0.45	0.48	10.99	20.45
Recreation and hobbies	0.65	0.09	3.10	7.37
House art	0.14	0.06	1.64	6.69
Bathroom and toiletries	1.20	2.08	8.34	14.10
Education	5.26	8.02	18.64	33.20
Health expenditure	7.36	8.02	25.69	47.49
Total non-food expenditure	35.76	45.89	155.61	324.64
Total consumption expenditure per capita	87.62	107.66	272.91	504.62

Poverty Measurement

Choice of Welfare Indicator to Define Poverty

In all studies of poverty and living standards, it is necessary to select a suitable indicator that measures individual welfare as adequately as possible. For the purposes of this survey, consumption expenditure per capita is the measure chosen to define welfare. An alternative approach would have been to use income per capita; however the consumption measure was preferred for a number of reasons. Firstly, as opposed to consumption, incomes tend to fluctuate over a number of years. Hence, when incomes vary substantially between agricultural seasons, which is quite common in poor and particularly rural economies, using a consumption-based measure will give a better approximation of the welfare-ranking of households than if income were used.

In addition, data on incomes are often rather difficult to obtain, and households are not overly keen to divulge details about their earnings. Furthermore, income estimation is generally more difficult when numerous households are self-employed and there is not proper recording of accounts. It is also the case that less calculation is needed to obtain consumption data, and the incidence of non-cooperation is usually lower for consumption-based surveys versus income-based ones. In the present survey, data on consumption appeared to be of substantially better quality than income data, which also backed the overall decision to use consumption expenditure rather than income as the chosen welfare indicator.¹⁰

Constructing the Consumption Aggregate

The consumption aggregate used to determine living standards consisted of the following sub-groups:

- food consumption, consisting of value of food:
 - 1. consumed from own production
 - 2. purchased (i.e. recorded in diary)
 - 3. received as gifts
- non-food consumption (recorded in diary)
- medical/health expenditure
- educational expenditure

¹⁰ See Appendix A5 section 2 for more details on issues and concerns relating to income.

Due to some data limitations the value of rents, durable goods, and various other expenditure items, including utility bills and other domestic expenditures could not be included.¹¹

Information on food and non-food consumption i.e. purchases, as well as from own production, and that received as gifts, was recorded in a monthly diary for each household. For some items, information on consumption was collected in both the monthly diary and in the annual recall section, such as two sections on own consumption from agricultural production and livestock. In these cases, aggregate information on food consumption was complemented by using these two sections.

Data was collected on health or medical expenditure carried out over the previous six months and then adjusted in monthly terms, while expenditure on education over the previous year was recorded in two separate files, which in turn had to be scaled down to monthly figures.

The process of calculating the consumption aggregate involved an extensive exercise of data cleaning, which essentially entailed a careful process of identifying unusual or offending values that were most likely data errors and excluding or correcting them. In most cases the offending values were ones that were too high, usually due to incorrect entry.

In the case of food, disaggregated food expenditure for each household was first divided into expenditure aggregated by fourteen food groups. Following this, the ratio of expenditure on each food group over total expenditure on food was worked out for each household. The case where expenditure on a certain food group exceeded the mean expenditure multiplied by two times the stand deviation of expenditure on the food group were flagged.⁶

Having identified potentially problematic food groups for each household, the food item with the highest expenditure within that food group, by household, was then identified. If the expenditure on this food item was greater than ten times the median expenditure on that item across all households, it was identified as a definite offending value, and was then corrected by substituting the median expenditure on that item in its place. This process was repeated for all food groups until no offending item came forth.

For non-foods from the diary, various non-food groups were identified, and the same procedure was adopted. The difference was that in the first step the ratio of the expenditure on the non-food group to total consumption expenditure was calculated. Following this the same procedure of isolating problematic non-food groups was executed, and then of singling out the highest value non-food items within the offending non-food groups, for each household. Once again, the procedure was repeated until no offending value was produced.

¹¹ See Appendix A5 section 1 for more details on data quality issues and concerns and how these affected the construction of the consumption aggregate.

Setting the Poverty Lines and Associated Issues

The poverty lines define the minimum expenditure necessary to meet basic human needs. The food poverty line represents the minimum expenditure necessary to consume sufficient calories. The basic needs (or overall) poverty line includes the cost of other essential items of expenditure. At one level, all poverty lines represent some kind of arbitrary choice regarding who is poor and who isn't, and as such it is difficult to address all concerns with one poverty line. However, the main purpose of identifying poverty thresholds is to enable comparisons between different population groups.

Food Poverty Line

An unlimited variety of food consumption baskets, characterised by different prices may in theory be able to provide a specific level of calories. It would be unreasonable to set a poverty line based on the cheapest possible basket, i.e. a diet exclusively of the staple that provides the cheapest calories, since other nutrients are also necessary for survival. Following the methodology used by Ravallion and Bidani (1994)¹², Ravallion (1998)¹³ and others, the food poverty line was based on the food basket consumed by the poorest 50 per cent of Swazis. In order to minimise arbitrary choices and provide the most representative basket, all items consumed by the poor were included in the food basket. Only alcoholic drinks and items that could not be assigned a calorific value were excluded.

Median quantities consumed per adult equivalent were estimated for every food item.¹⁴ The approximate calorific values of these foods were calculated. The food basket gives the share of consumption accounted for by each item. The level is set so that the sum of calories is 2,100 per day, regarded as a minimum necessary amount. As noted by the 1995 SHIES, there is no official poverty line for Swaziland. The consumption level of 2100 calories per person per day as a cut-off point is an arbitrary one as such, and is chosen mainly to maintain some kind of continuity with the 1995 SHIES. ✓

The food basket defined by these two factors is then priced to give the food poverty line. The food basket used to construct the poverty line was based on the consumption expenditure of the poorest 50% of the Swazi population. An aggregated version of the food consumption basket is shown in Table 16 and it represents the monthly consumption basket per capita (quantities and calorie equivalent). In the appendix, Table 23 also reports a more disaggregated basket.

Table 15 shows the cost of buying the same food basket in each month of 2001 in urban and rural areas. It is significant to note that the cost of the same basket increases in line with official inflation. Increases in prices are particularly high at the end of 2001. When calculating poverty the consumption aggregate has been implicitly corrected to take into account these costs of living differences.

¹² Ravallion, M (1998) 'Poverty Lines in Theory and Practice', Living Standards Measurement Study, Working Paper No. 133, Washington DC.

¹³ Ravallion, M and Benu Bidani (1994) 'How robust is a poverty line?' World Bank Economic Review 8(1):75-102.

¹⁴ Since quantities were not available in the survey, these were estimated indirectly dividing item expenditure values by a set of prices collected independently from the HIES by the CSO.

Increase in line with official inflation. Increases in prices are particularly high at the end of 2001. When calculating poverty the consumption aggregate has been implicitly corrected to take into account these costs of living differences.

Table 15. Poverty lines (food and total), by month, rural and urban

Month	Food poverty line		Implicit monthly inflation built into the food poverty line
	Rural	Urban	Rural and Urban
Jan	56.91	68.30	1.000
Feb	58.32	69.99	1.025
Mar	58.67	70.41	1.031
Apr	59.09	70.91	1.038
May	59.91	71.89	1.053
Jun	60.60	72.71	1.065
Jul	60.13	72.16	1.057
Aug	59.82	71.78	1.051
Sep	60.12	72.14	1.056
Oct	60.68	72.81	1.066
Nov	64.75	77.70	1.138
Dec	65.57	78.69	1.152
Total	60.17	72.26	

Table 16: Basket of food-groups used to construct the poverty line (based on consumption of the poorest 50% of the Swazi population)

Food-group	Quantity	Unit	Calories
White bread	894	Grams	83.32
Brown bread	573	Grams	53.46
Maize flour (imphuphu)	8648	Grams	1136.66
Rice	938	Grams	121.91
Other cereals	1017	Grams	126.55
Beef	553	Grams	28.63
Chicken	613	Grams	30.45
Other meat	745	Grams	7.37
Fish	117	Grams	8.63
Milk	791	Millilitres	18.81
Eggs	2	Numbers	4.74
Oils and fat	361	Millilitres	112.76
Fruits	374	Grams	9.38
Vegetables	1175	Grams	10.4
Nuts	211	Grams	42.74
Tubers	1081	Grams	34.69
Sugar	1780	Grams	254.29
Confectionary	40	Grams	1.44
Spices	398	Grams	11.32
Beverages	179	Millilitres	2.45
Total caloric content			2100

Basic Needs (Overall) Poverty Line

The overall cost of basic needs (or total poverty line) was obtained by adding a non-food consumption component equivalent to the average non-food expenditure of people who spend on food an amount equivalent to the food poverty line.

At prices of January 2001 and in urban areas the food poverty line was 68.30 E malangeni per capita per month, while the poverty line was 128.60 E malangeni per capita per month.

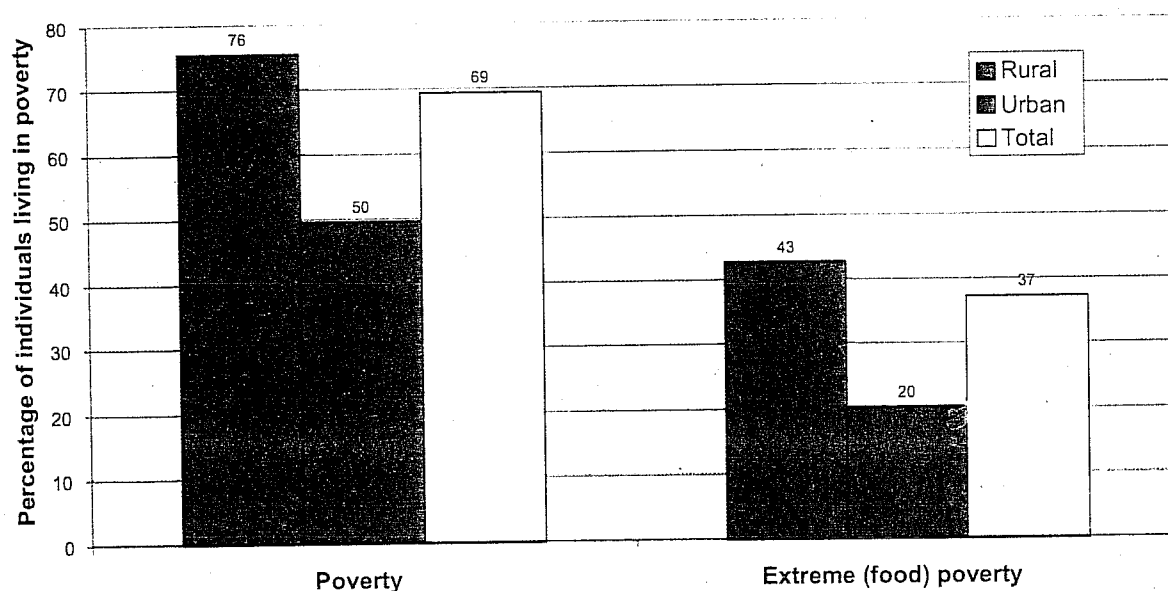
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4. Poverty and Inequality Results

Poverty

Analysing the SHIES 2000-01, poverty incidence is found to be very high in Swaziland. The poverty headcount was calculated using the two poverty lines defined above. Figure 1 show that poverty stands at 69% for the country as a whole, while rural areas have a higher incidence of poverty, at 75%, and in urban areas 49% of the population is poor. Extreme poverty in rural Swaziland at 42% is more than double the figure in cities, which is around 20%.

Figure 1: Poverty and extreme poverty headcount, rural/urban and total



Previous poverty estimates for 1995 calculate the proportion of the poor to be 66% and extreme poor as 48%; however such estimates are not directly comparable with those obtained in the SHIES 2000-01 because of various differences in the methodologies used to carry out the analysis of poverty on the two surveys. Therefore, any assessment of poverty trends since 1995 should be performed with caution. Notwithstanding the above, the fact that real GDP growth in the second half of the 1990s was about 3% (which reduces the average annual growth to almost 0.5% when we take into account population growth) would suggest that poverty may well have remained constant or perhaps even worsened, an observation that supports the poverty statistics generated by the Report¹⁵.

A regionally disaggregated view comparing poverty levels in rural and urban areas within the four administrative regions is presented in Figure 2. It shows that rural poverty is consistently

¹⁵ It is also important to note that in the same period there was a negative agricultural growth, and in a population predominantly rural and dependent on agriculture this is generally associated to increasing poverty.

A regionally disaggregated view comparing poverty levels in rural and urban areas within the four administrative regions is presented in Figure 2. It shows that rural poverty is consistently high at over 70% in all administrative regions, while in urban areas Hhohho is the most well-off.

Figure 2: Poverty headcount, by administrative regions and total

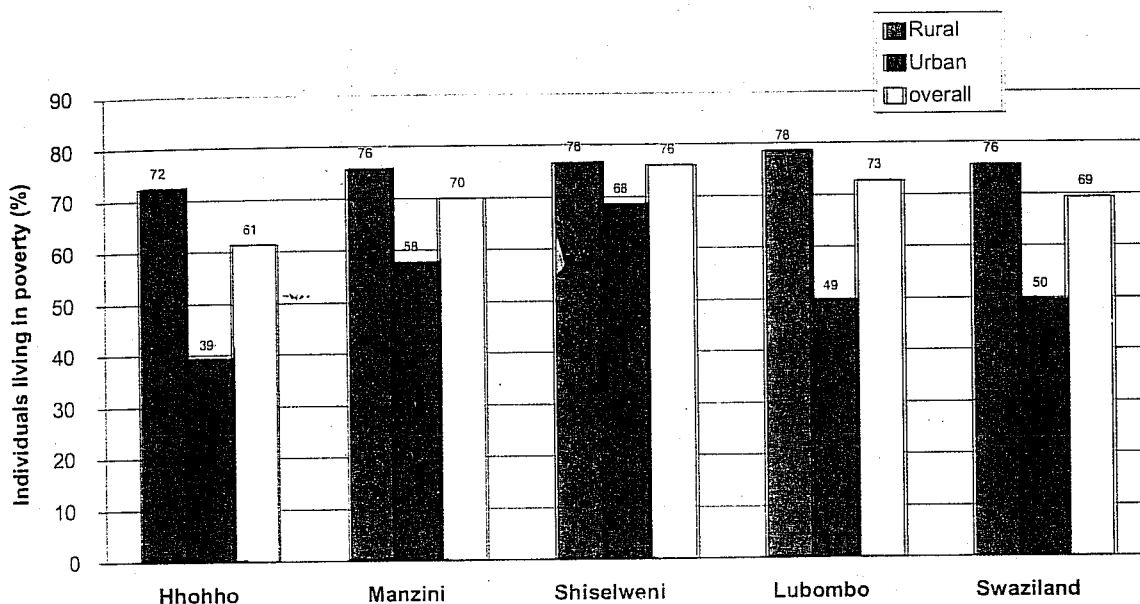
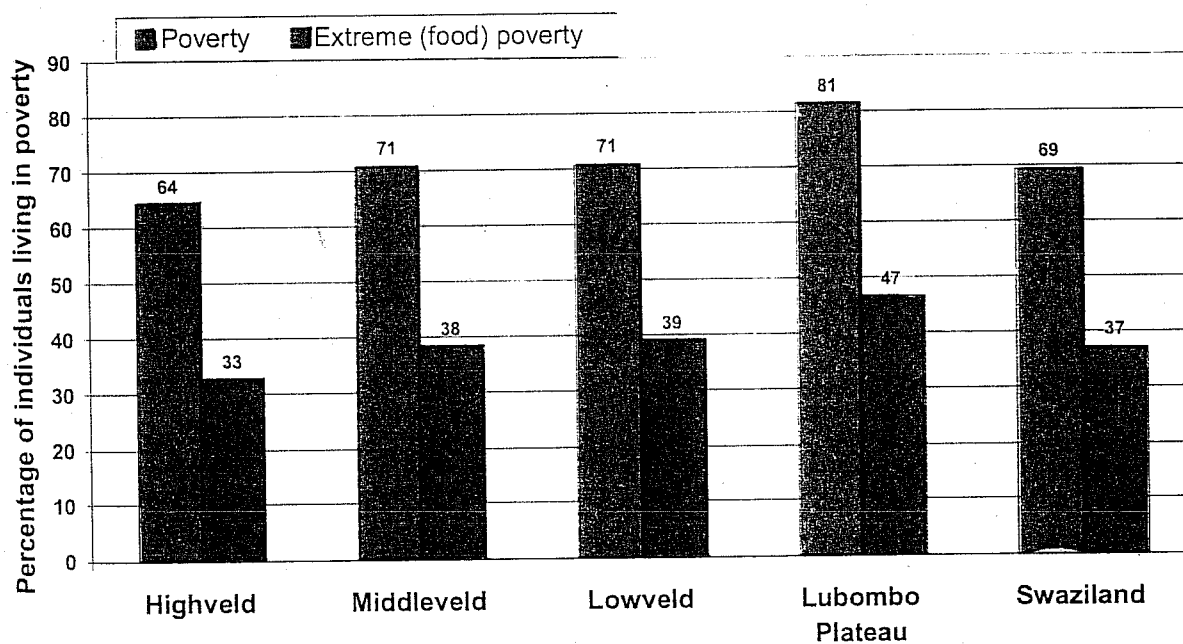


Figure 3: Poverty and extreme poverty headcount, by ecological region and total

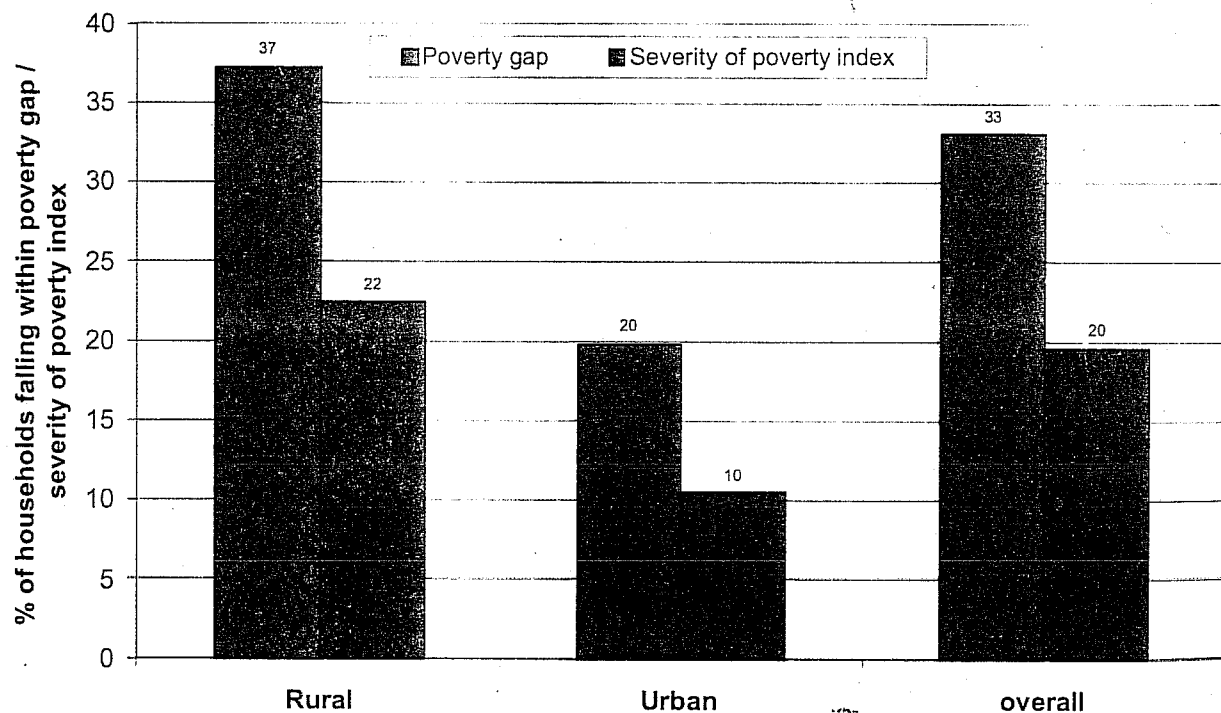


Manzini's urban portion has the highest comparative poverty incidence within urban administrative regions at 57%¹⁶, while Lubombo's rural areas have the largest percentage of poor for any rural portion of an administrative region. Extreme poverty is also higher than 40% in all of rural Swaziland.

By ecological region, it emerges that the Lubombo Plateau is by far the poorest with a poverty incidence as high as 81.5%, and extreme poverty of almost 47% (Figure 3).

Figure 4 looks at the poverty gap¹⁷ and severity of poverty¹⁸ for all of Swaziland as well as its urban and rural areas. It is noted that both the poverty gap as well as the severity of poverty index are almost twice as large in rural Swaziland as opposed to urban. Indeed the patterns observed for the poverty headcount within administrative and ecological regions are also valid for poverty gap and severity of poverty¹⁹.

Figure 4: Poverty gap and severity of poverty index, rural/urban and total



¹⁶ It is worth noting that although urban Shiselweni has a poverty head count of 68%, it however contains less than 2% of Swaziland's urban population, so when it comes to disaggregated urban poverty comparisons, Shiselweni is omitted.

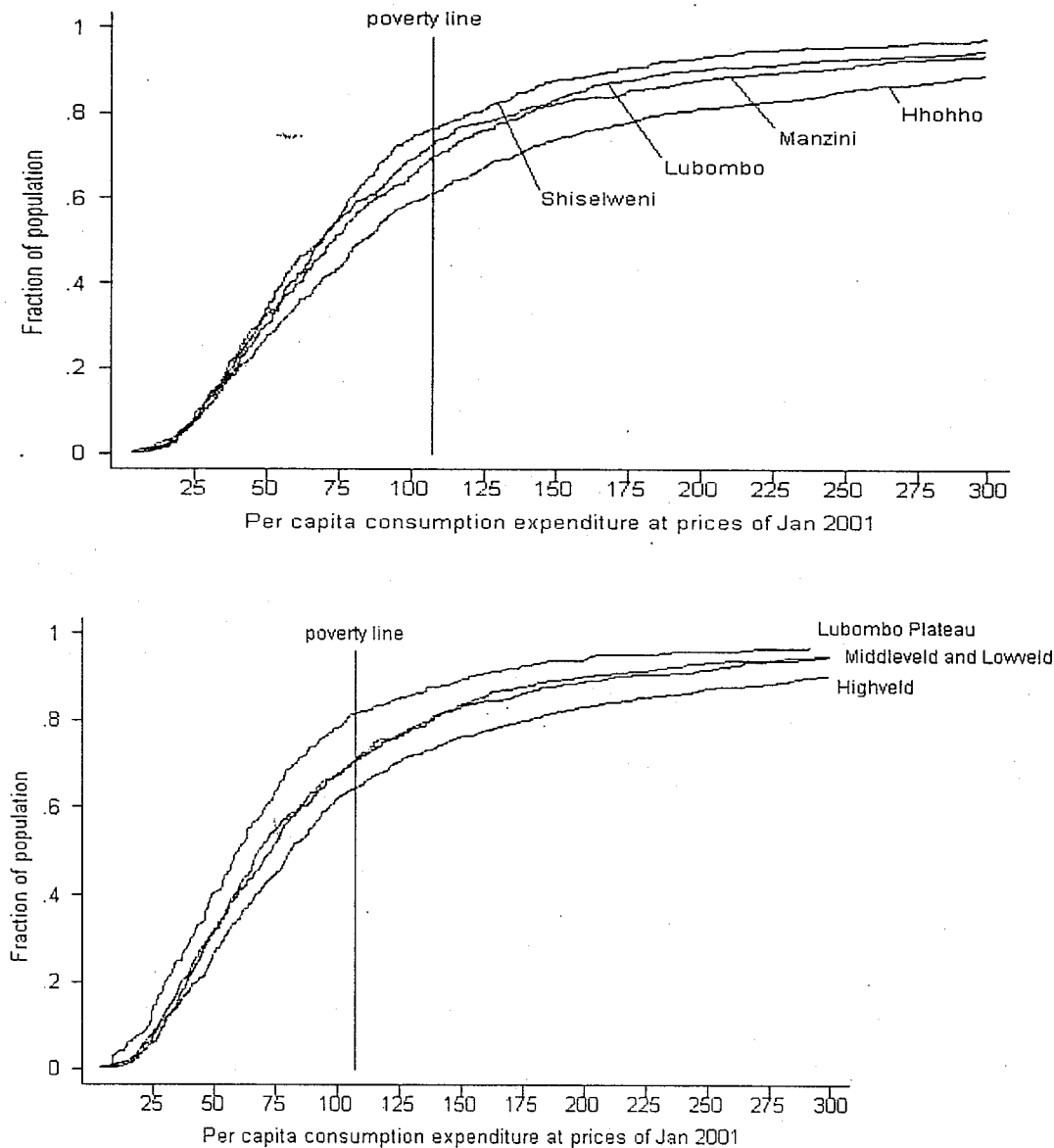
¹⁷ The poverty gap is the difference between the poverty line and the level of consumption of the poor as a proportion of the poverty line, and the index is computed taking the mean poverty gap for the overall population (by definition non-poor people have a poverty gap equal to zero).

¹⁸ Severity of poverty is the Squared Poverty Gap Index, and is defined similar to the Poverty Gap Index except that the poverty gaps are squared, thus giving an increasingly higher weight the larger the poverty gaps.

¹⁹ This follows from the first order stochastic dominance of the cumulative distribution functions.

Figures 5 and 6 present the empirical cumulative distribution functions respectively by administrative and ecological regions and have the advantage of showing on one hand how poverty figures are sensitive to the choice of a specific poverty line, but also that poverty rankings hold irrespective of the poverty line, both by all regional divisions.

Figure 5: Poverty headcount, by administrative region, CDF



Finally, Table 17 provides figures for all three poverty indices in the six primary strata which were selected during the sampling process. It shows that individuals living on Swazi National Land firstly comprise the major part of the population (around 70%), and secondly, that they are clearly the poorest, with poverty headcounts of 74% and 77.4% respectively. The comparatively better condition of the urban population is evident by the substantially lower poverty incidence in (all three classifications of) the towns.

Table 17: Poverty levels within the six selected homogeneous strata

Economically homogeneous strata	Number of Households	Share of total population	P ₀	P ₁	P ₂
SNL-RDA	1,166	42.00	77.42	38.05	22.89
SNL-non RDA	969	27.66	73.97	36.37	21.94
ITF	280	6.29	69.18	33.70	20.31
Gazetted towns	593	13.89	52.38	21.47	11.50
Company towns	286	6.04	50.47	18.27	9.17
Non-gazetted towns	258	4.12	38.34	16.03	8.51
Total	3,552	100.00	69.23	32.91	19.46

Notes: 1) P₀: headcount; P₁: Poverty gap; P₂: Severity of poverty. (2) SNL: Swazi National Land (3) RDA: Rural Development Areas. (4) ITF: Individual Tenure Farms

Inequality

Figure 7 shows the Lorenz curves for urban and rural areas. The Lorenz curve ranks population from the poorest to the richest and shows the share of overall consumption that goes to the various fractions of the population. From the Lorenz curve it is possible to calculate a common measure of inequality, the Gini coefficient (this is the ratio of the area between the 45° diagonal and the Lorenz Curve to the area under the 45° diagonal). The Gini coefficient is very high and equal to 0.50 and 0.45 respectively in urban and rural areas, while the overall Gini coefficient is 0.51. It is also recalled that the administrative region of Hhohho has the poorest distribution of welfare, as does the Highveld amongst ecological regions. Shiselweni has the least inequality although it suffers from the highest overall poverty incidence, implying that incomes are very low and not highly differentiated.

²⁰ A Gini Coefficient equal to 0 would imply perfect equality, and 1 vice versa.

Figure 7: Inequality – the Gini Coefficient and the Lorenz Curve

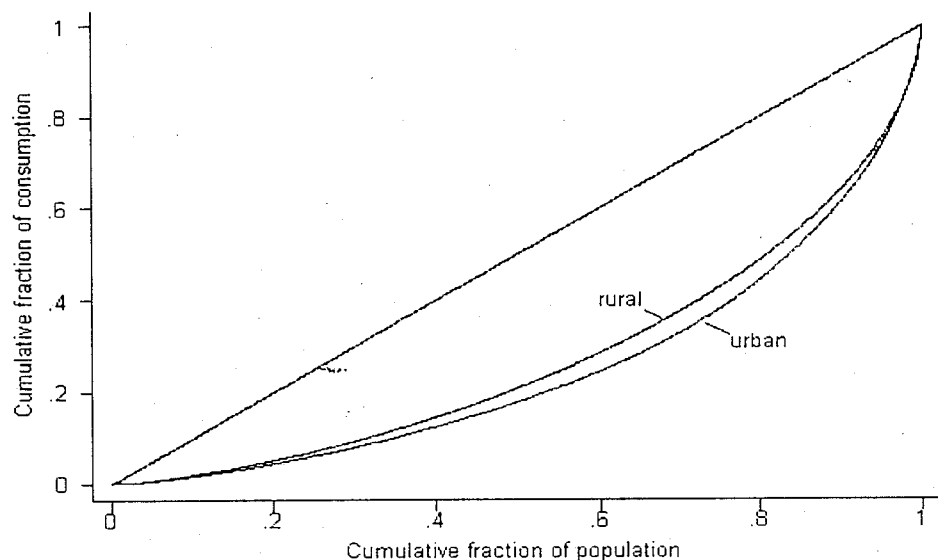


Table 18 elucidates the stark differences of welfare across Swaziland's population as represented in the Lorenz curves. The average person in the richest quintile commands more than 13 times the consumption expenditure of the average person in the poorest 20% of the population.

Table 18: Inequality of distribution of consumption expenditure by population quintiles

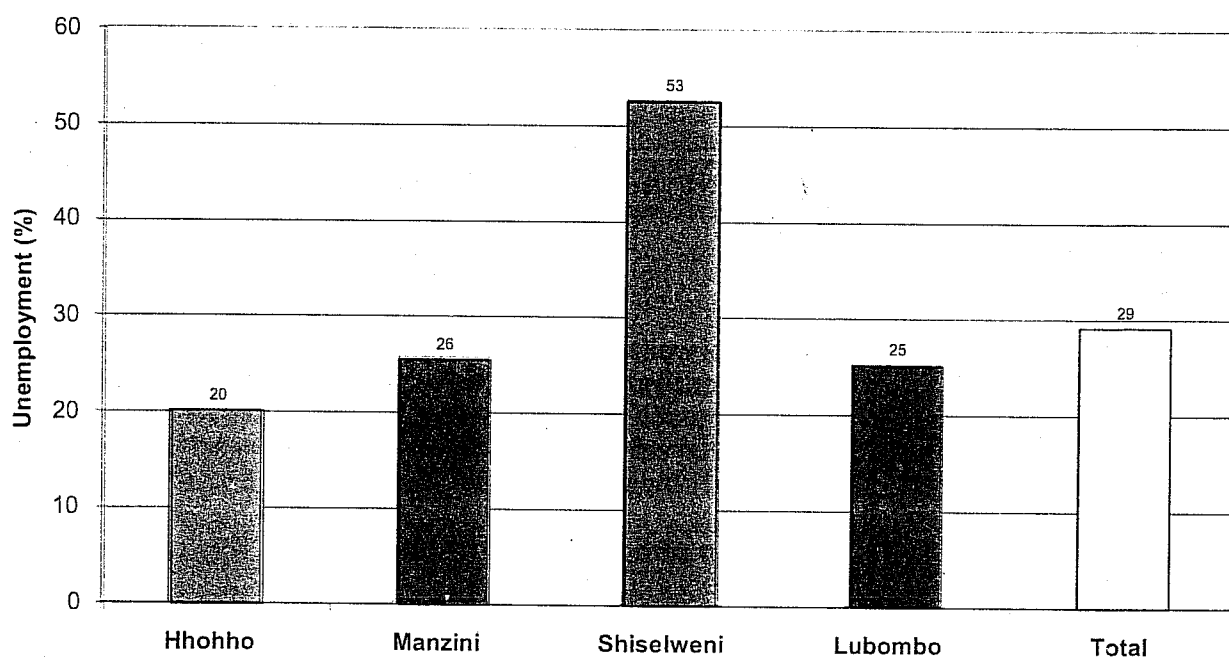
Population quintiles	% of total consumption expenditure Accruing to this quintile
Poorest 20%	4.3
2	8.1
3	12.3
4	18.9
Richest 20%	56.4
Total	100.0

Socioeconomic Characteristics and the Poverty Profile

A leading objective of poverty and inequality analysis is to build a profile of the policy relevant characteristics of the poor.

Employment and sources of income are clearly important in understanding poverty. The level of unemployment in Swaziland is high at around 29% overall²¹ and appears to be positively correlated with poverty. In fact, Shiselweni has the highest levels of unemployment at 52% among administrative regions, while Hhohho the least at just below 20% (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Unemployment, by administrative region and total



More generally Figure 9 shows the main activity of the household head, where it emerges that more than 60% of household heads work and the employment status of the majority of household-heads is in paid employment and self-employment. For those not working, about 20% of heads are engaged in housekeeping – reflecting the large number of female household heads. Moreover, poverty is unexpectedly lower among working heads and particularly high among unemployed heads (looking for work).

²¹ A similar figure in comparison to the finding of the IMF Country Report for Swaziland (2003) of 31% for 2002.

Figure 9: Employment of household head, by main activity

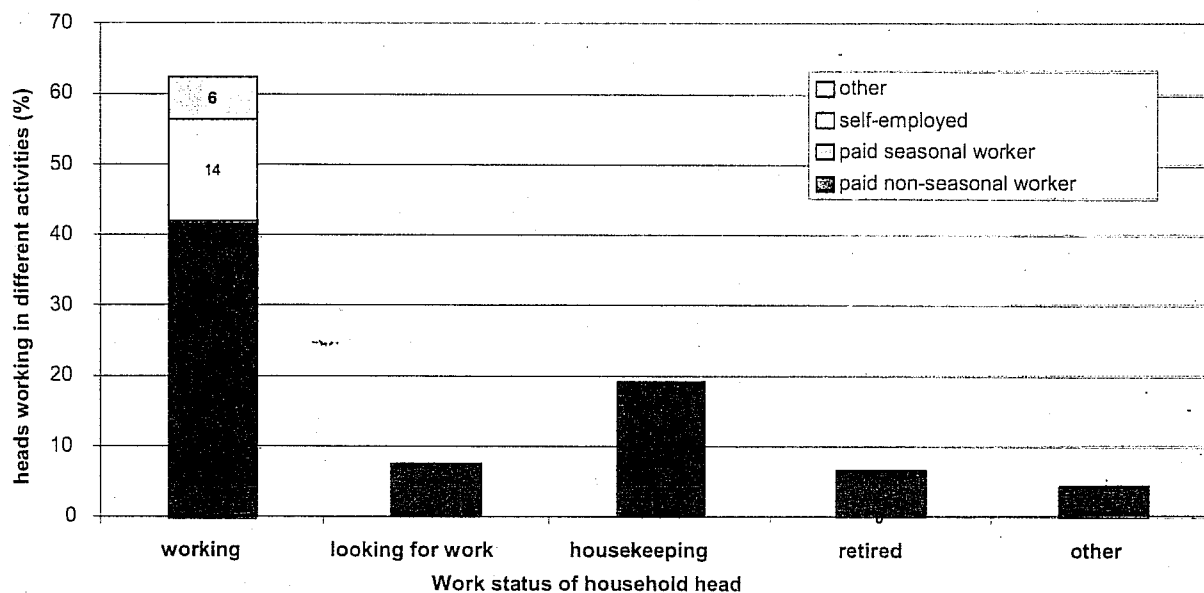


Figure 10 provides an interesting picture of household poverty by the employment status of the household head. It is observed that 62% of all working heads are paid non-seasonal workers, and also that households with heads working in this category have the lowest poverty incidence at 36%. The second-most populated activity of work is self-employment, comprising 23% of all working heads. Among the most vulnerable appear to be those in subsistence agriculture; poverty incidence for this group is almost 77%.

Figure 10: Poverty status of households with employed heads, by main activity

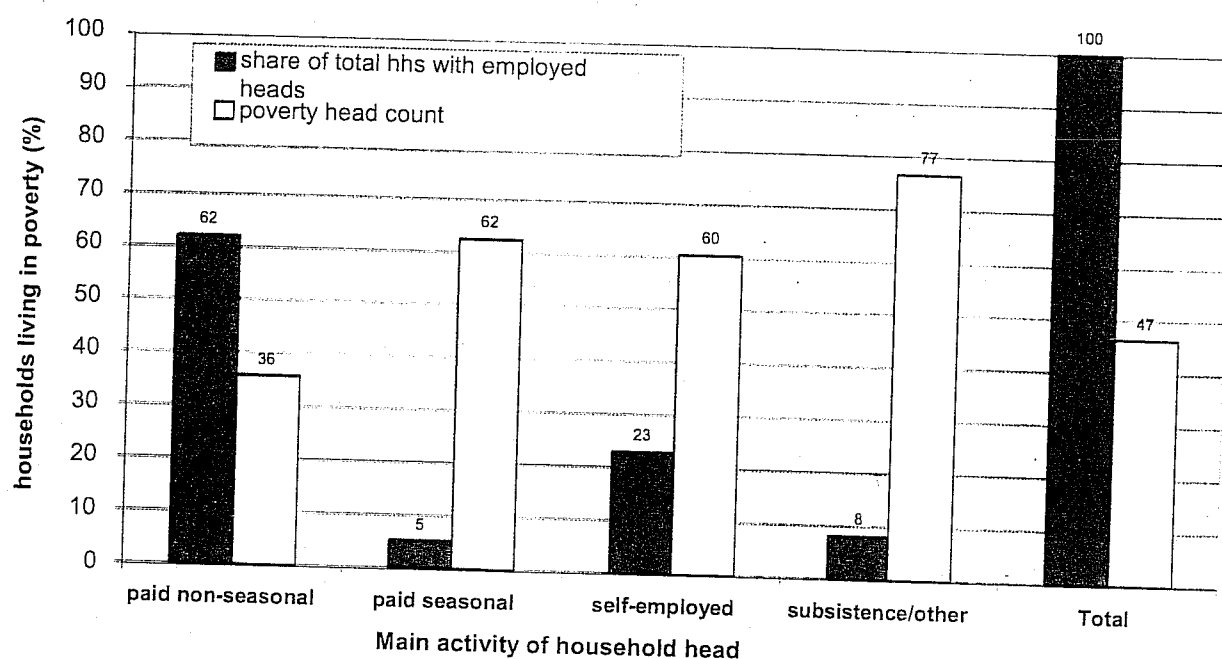
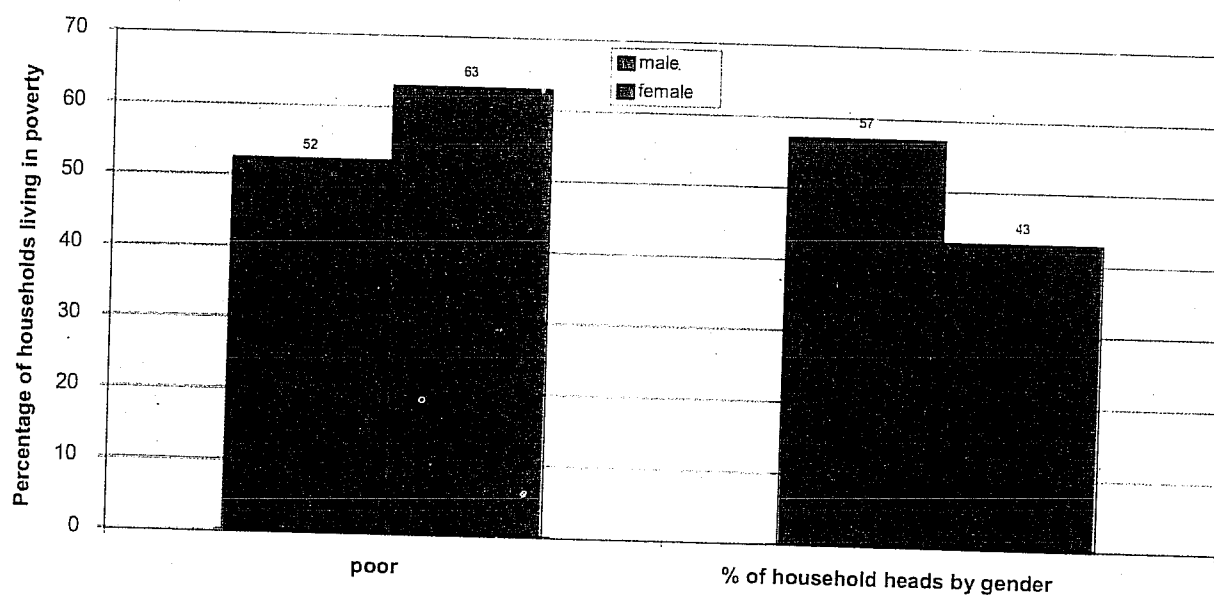


Figure 11: Household poverty status and gender of household head in Swaziland



From a gender perspective, poverty is highest amongst households headed by females (63%) (Figure 11), as compared with 53% for male-headed households. The corresponding figures for extreme poverty are 33% and 26% respectively. Within ecological areas the Lubombo Plateau is

exception, having an almost 10% higher level of poverty among families with male heads compared to female heads, indicating perhaps the lack of opportunity in this region, which is also reflected in a higher proportion of migration among male heads (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Household poverty status by gender of household head, by ecological region

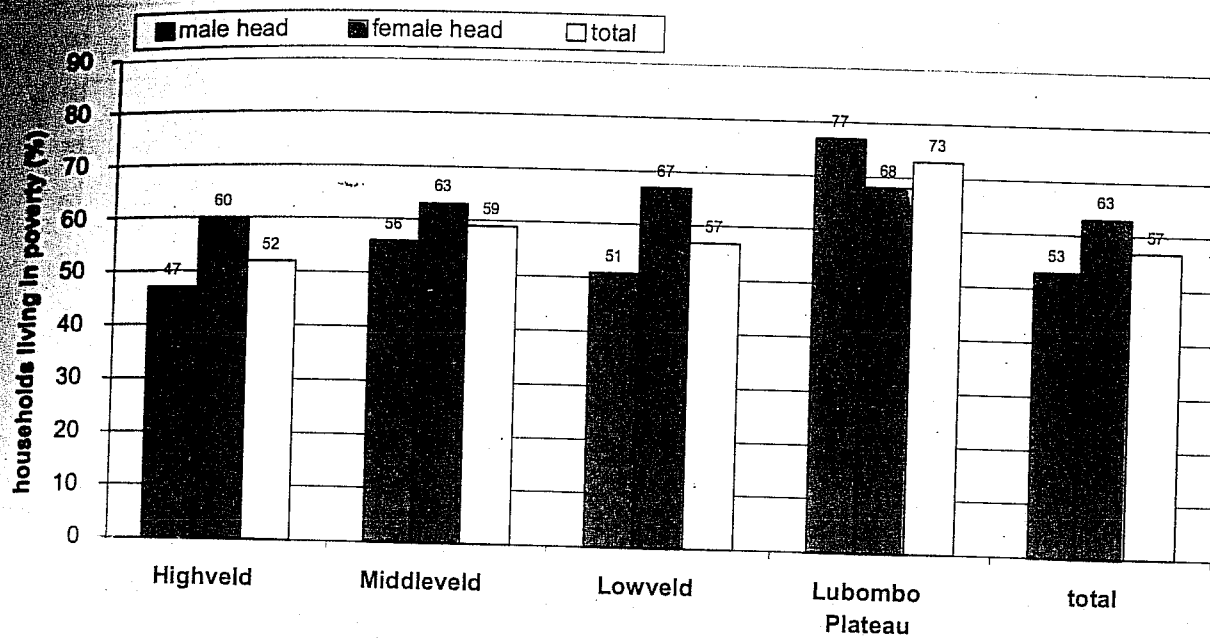


Figure 13: Household poverty status and age category of the household head in Swaziland

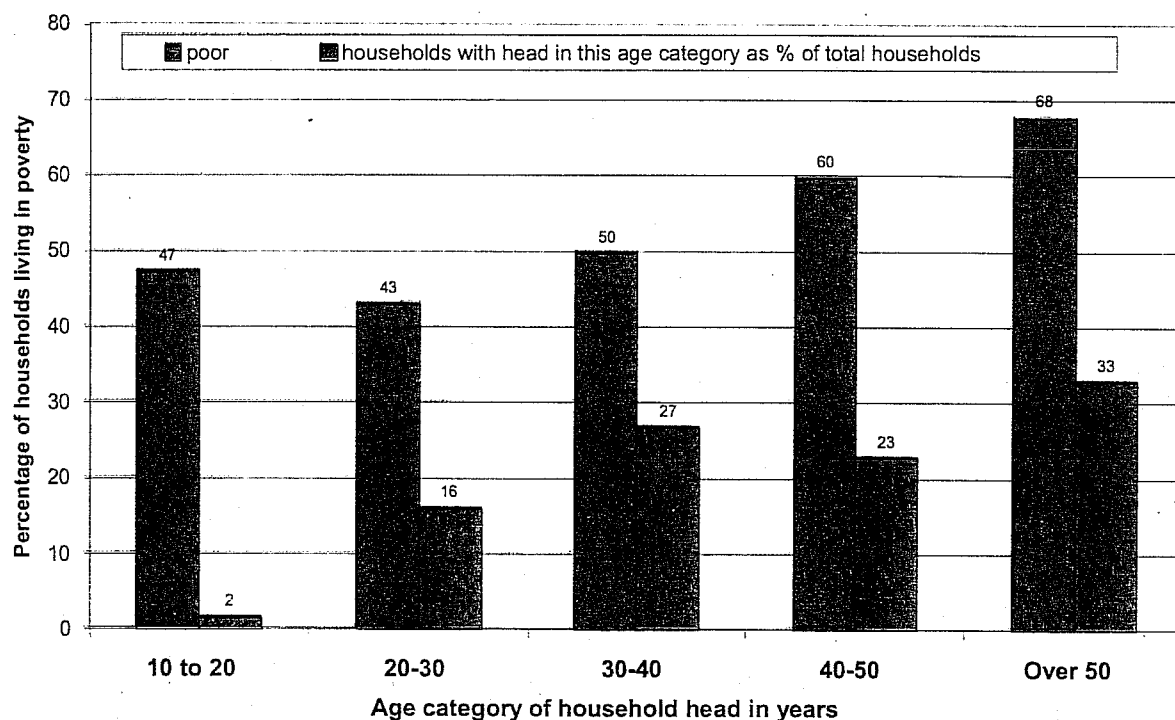
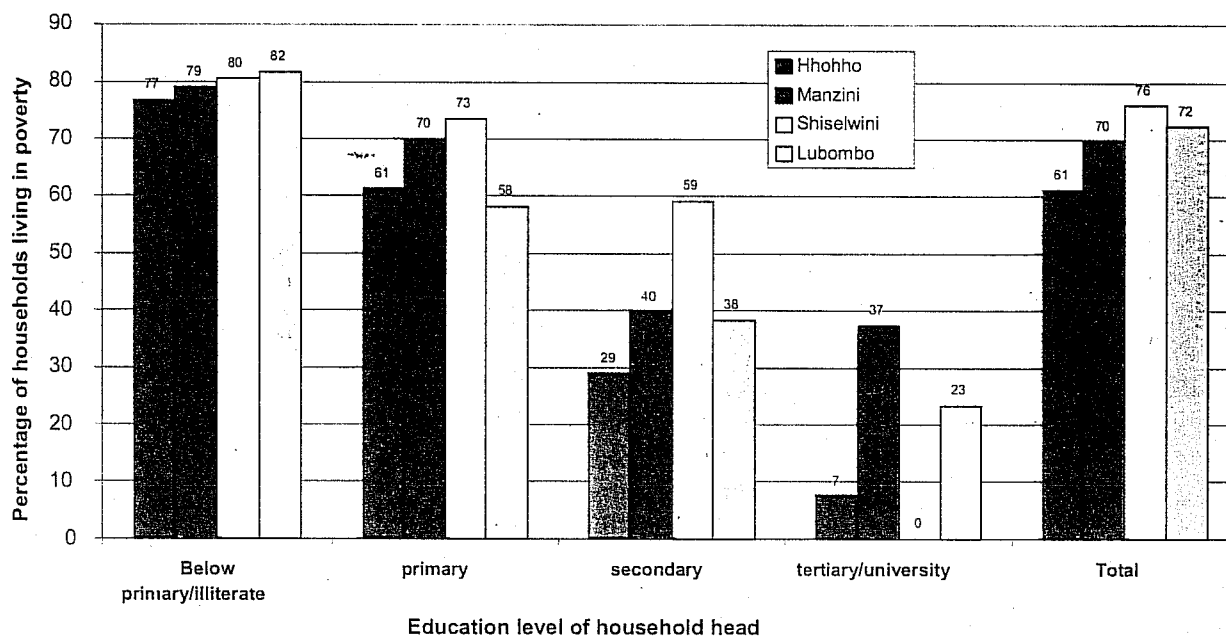


Figure 13 shows that households headed by older heads, especially those aged 40 and over, are considerably more likely to be poor. Among the demographic group where the head's age is over 50, 68% of households are classified as poor.

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Figure 14: Household poverty status by education of household head, by administrative region



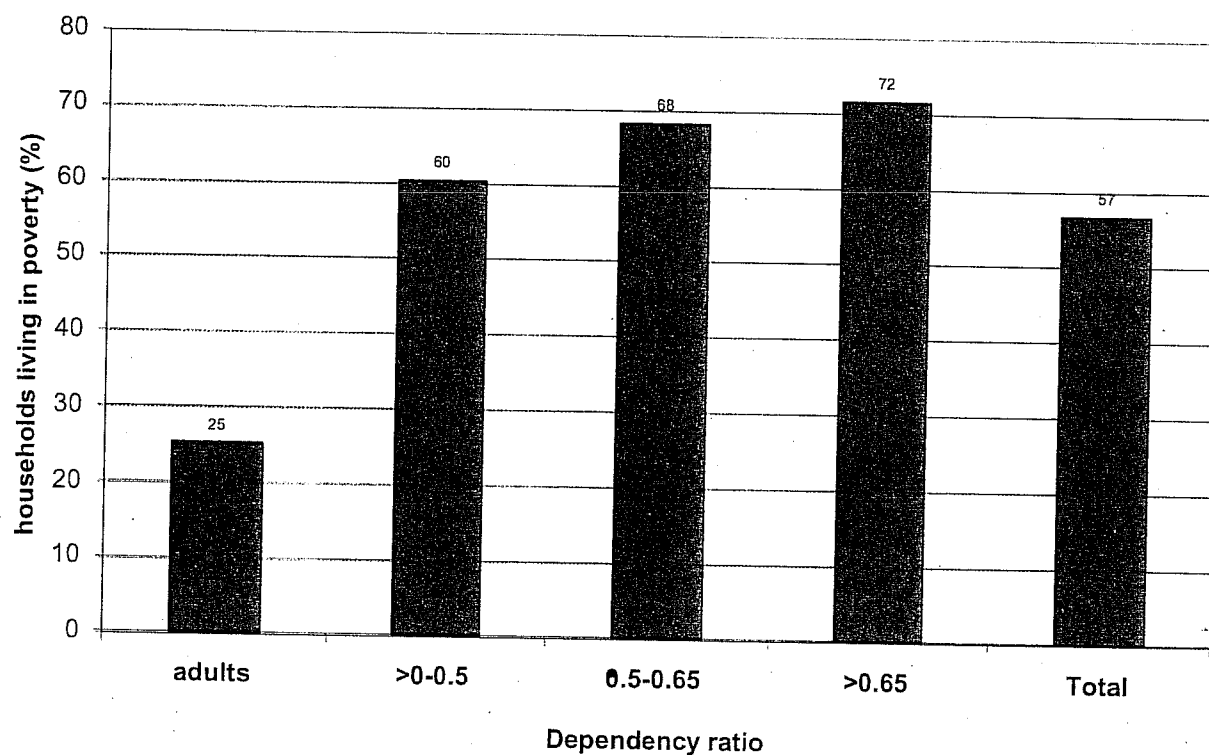
The educational status of the head is highly correlated with poverty, in every administrative region. Figure 14 shows that as educational status improves the household's level of poverty falls, although the association is strongest for education equal to secondary level and above.

Other Household Characteristics and the Poverty Profile

Demographic characteristics and quality of life indicators are also important factors that help understand the welfare status of the household. Figure 15 looks at the dependency ratio^a and its association with household poverty. It can be seen that as this ratio rises, poverty increases as well, implying that families with a higher number of dependants are more likely to be poor.

^a The household dependency ratio is constructed as the ratio of the number of dependant members in household (i.e. those <14 years old or >60 years) to the total household size.

Figure 15: Household poverty status by dependency ratio



Moreover, Figure 16 shows that households with a larger number of children also have a higher probability of being poor, which also follows on from the previous figure regarding the dependency ratio (given that all children under 14 years of age are classified as dependants).

Figure 16: Household poverty status and number of children within the household

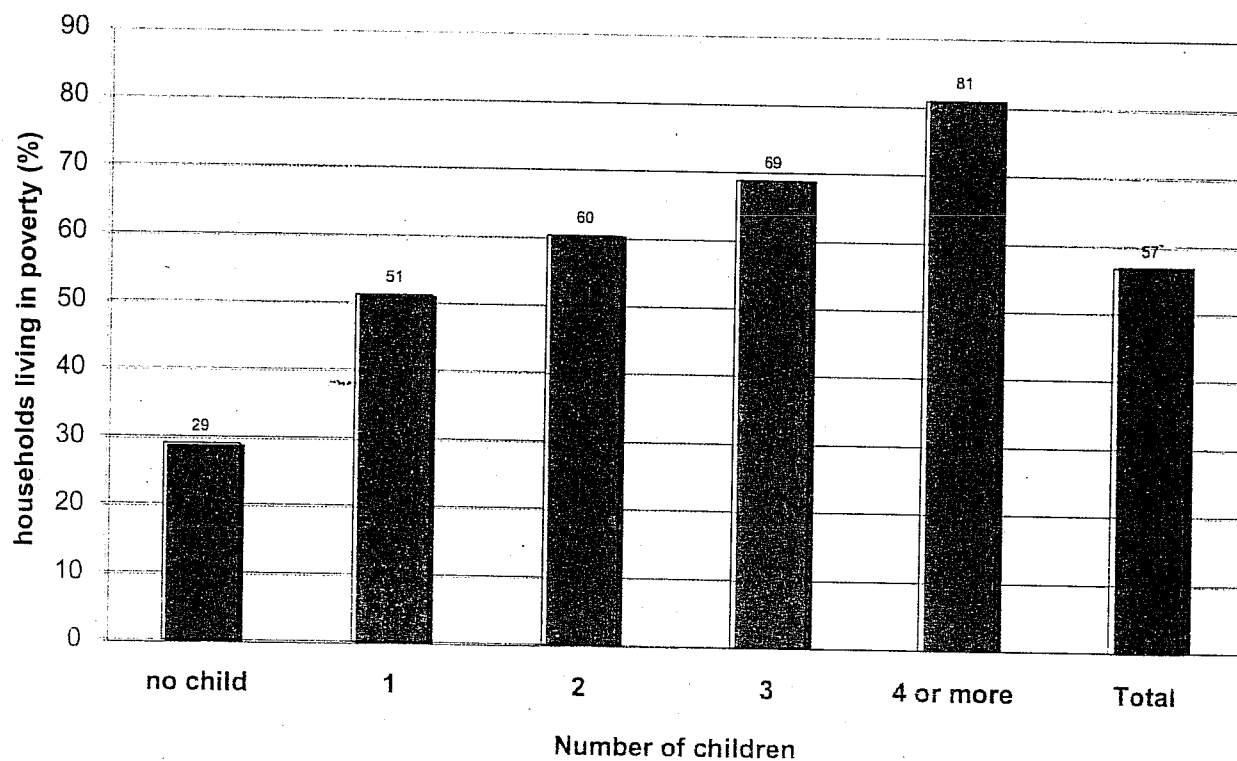
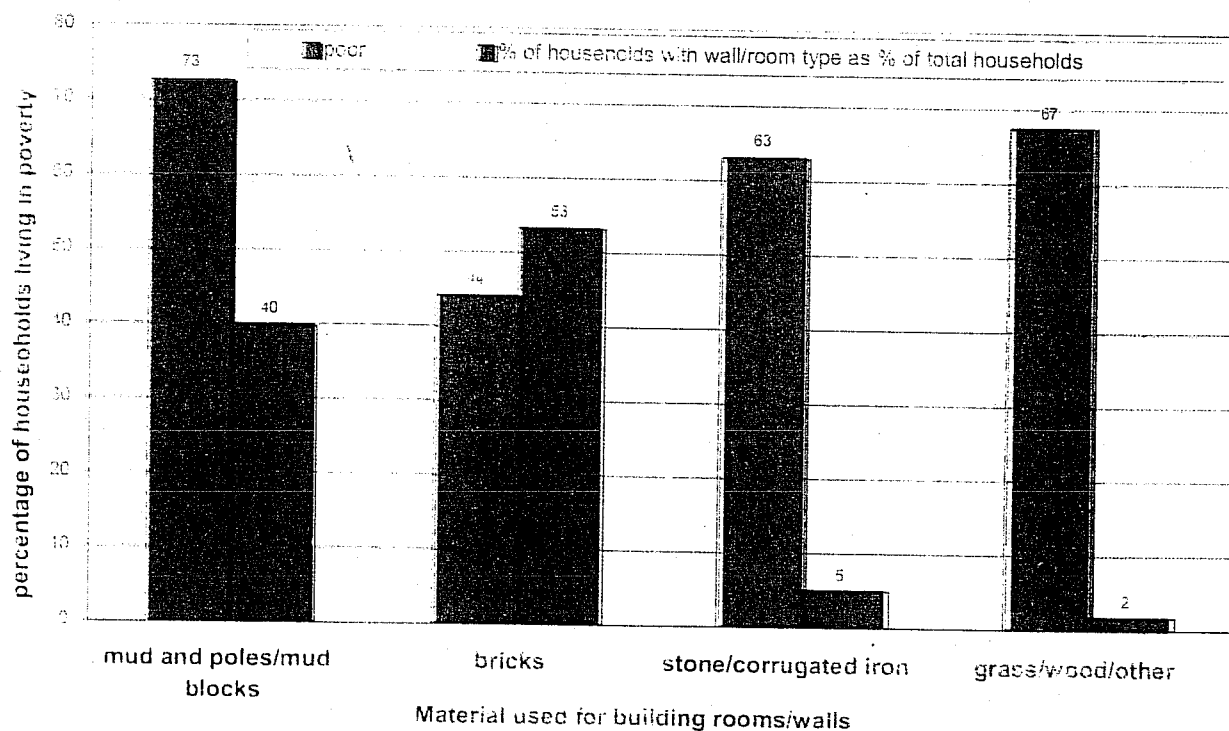


Figure 17: Household poverty status and building material used to construct dwelling



Figures 17 to 19 outline various characteristics relating to the physical infrastructure of the dwelling and how these relate to poverty status. It emerges that households are more likely to be poor if: their dwelling is constructed using mud (and poles), their flooring is made of cement only, and their roof has been built using corrugated iron.

Figure 18: Household poverty status and type of floor in dwelling:

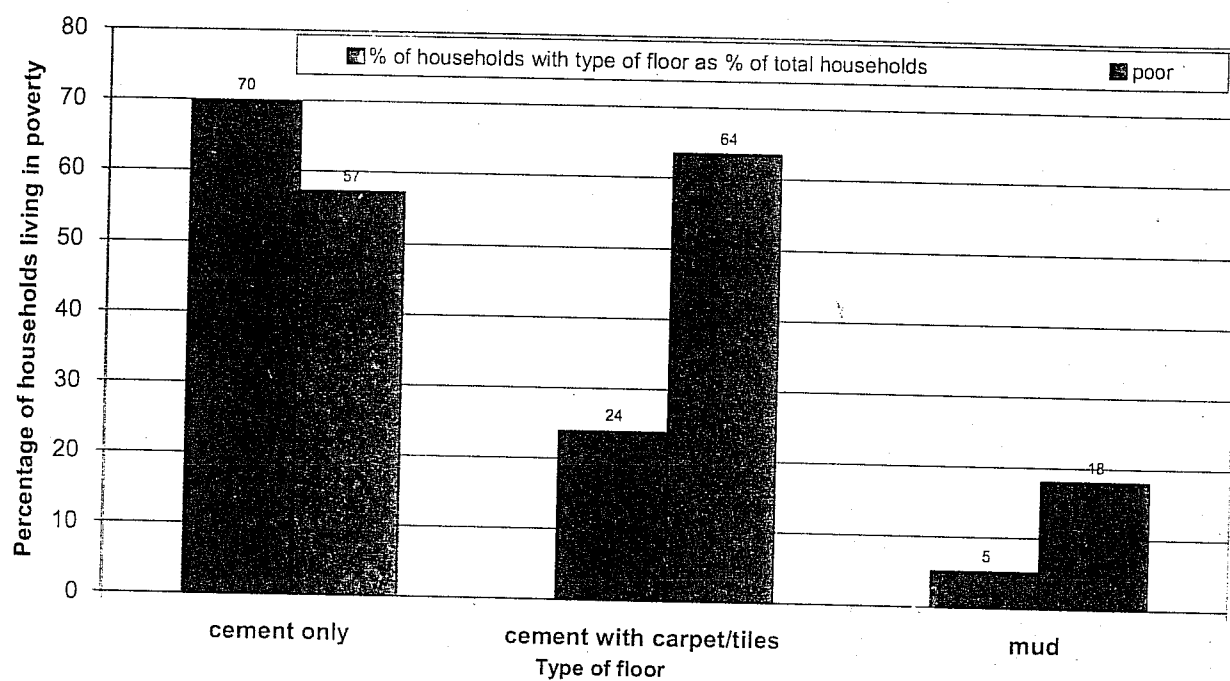
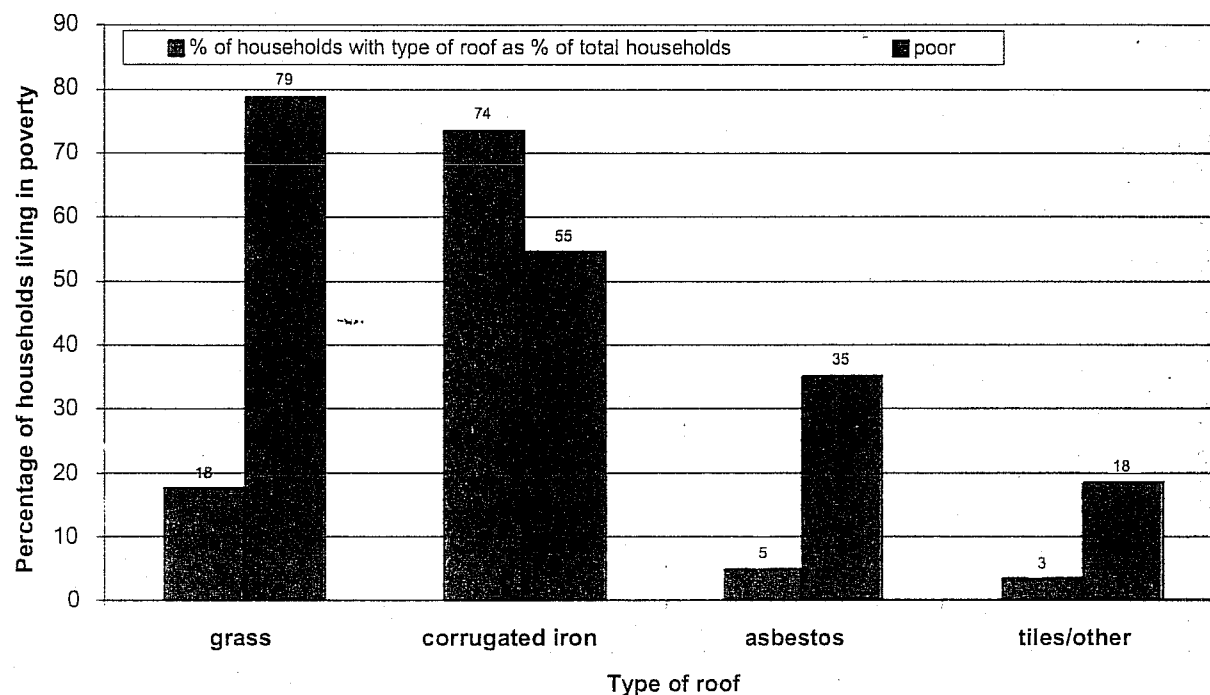


Figure 19: Household poverty status and type of roof in dwelling:



Access to safe water is a very important necessity which allows individuals to avoid water-borne diseases as well as improves the quality of their general life. Figure 20 shows that poverty incidence is lower only among those households which have piped water inside their households.

Figure 20: Household poverty status and source of water supply

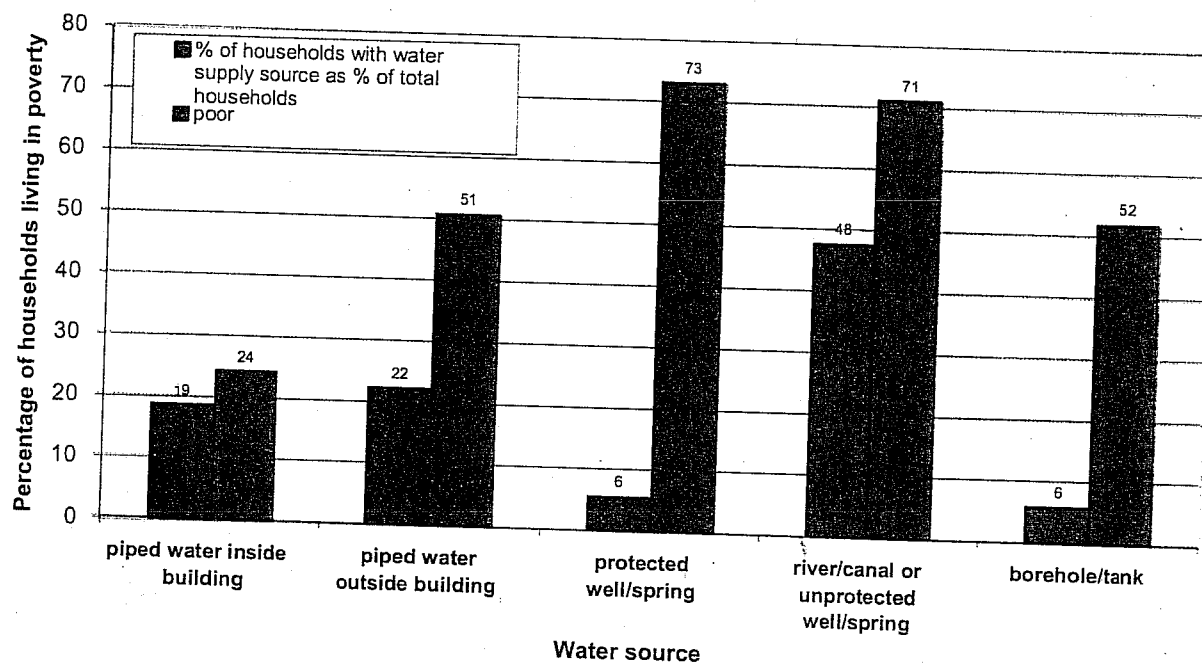
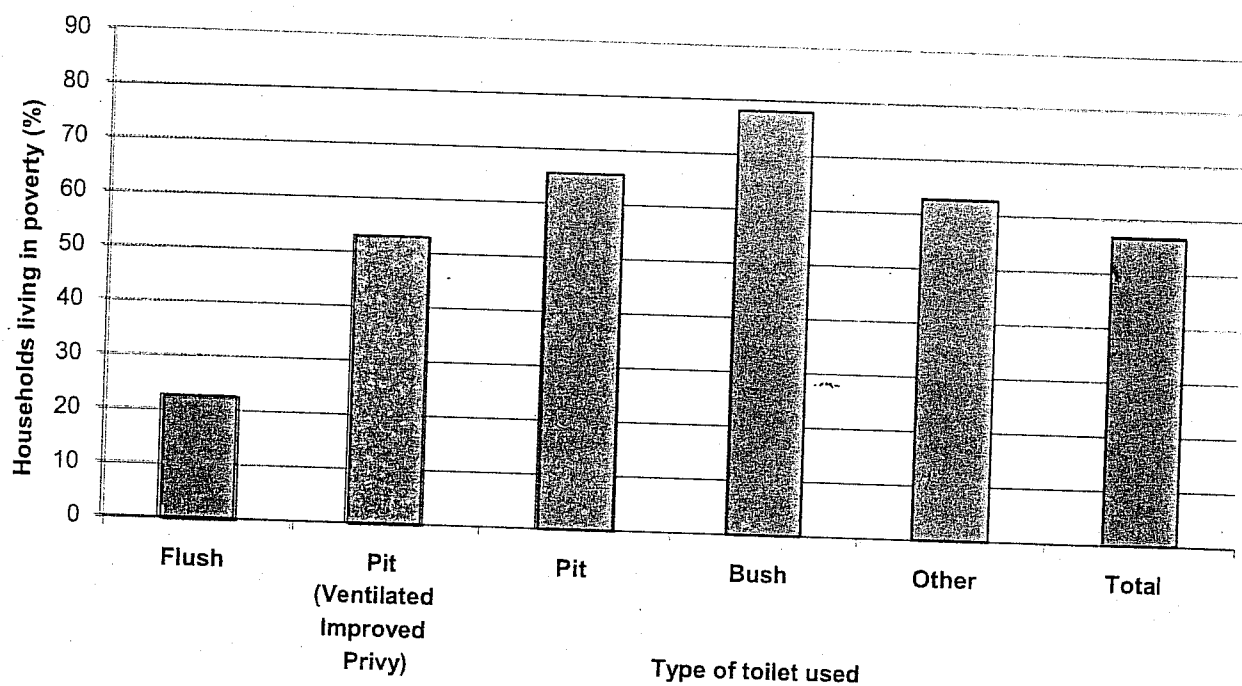


Figure 21: Household poverty status and type of toilet used

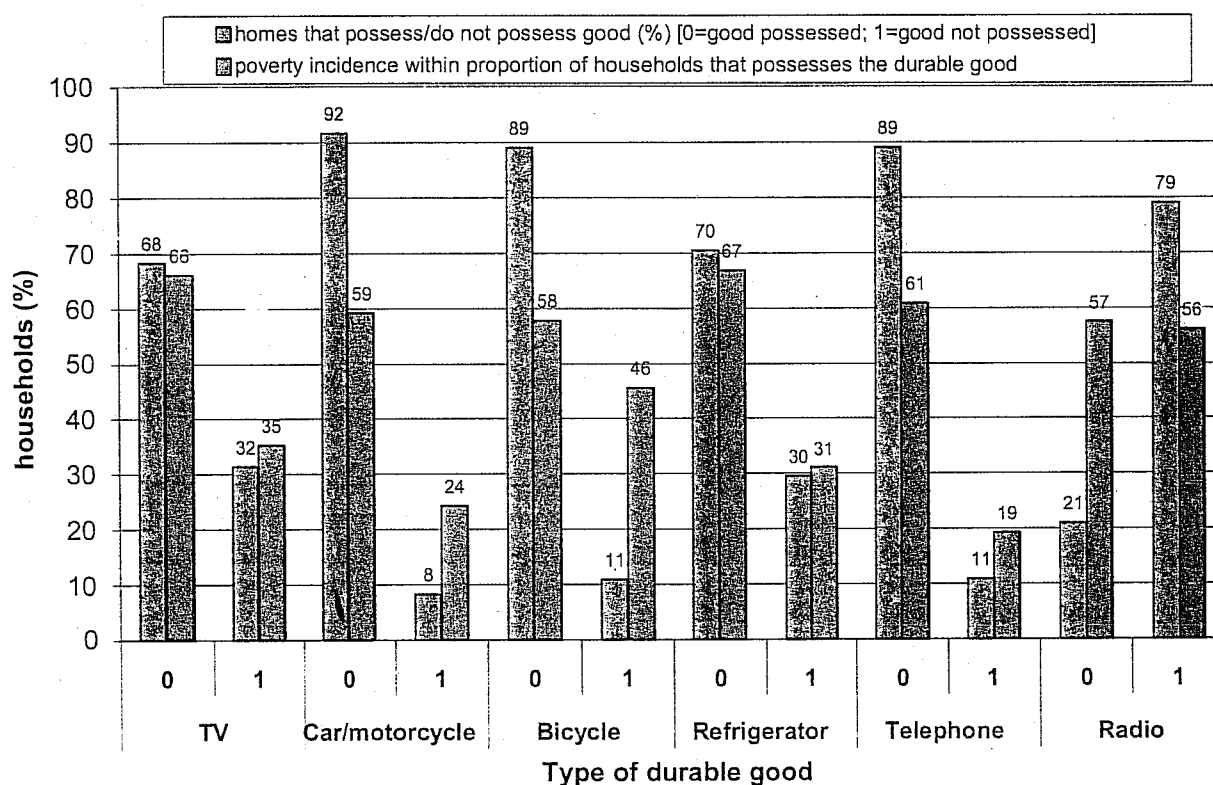


Access to proper sanitation is another vital quality of life measure, and is necessary for general household cleanliness and improves the ability to stay clear of disease and morbidity. Looking at Figure 21, it is noted that only households with flush-type toilets are relatively successful in avoiding poverty. For all other kinds of sanitation, poverty incidence is high.

Durable goods

Among the most important markers of a household's welfare (or conversely, poverty) status is the possession or use of durable goods of various kinds. Possession of a telephone and motorcycle/motorcar are characteristics that best mark a family's poverty status (Figure 22); of those households which have a telephone only 19% live in poverty. The same figures for motor cars/motorcycles are 59% to 24%.²³

Figure 22: Household poverty status and possession of durable goods



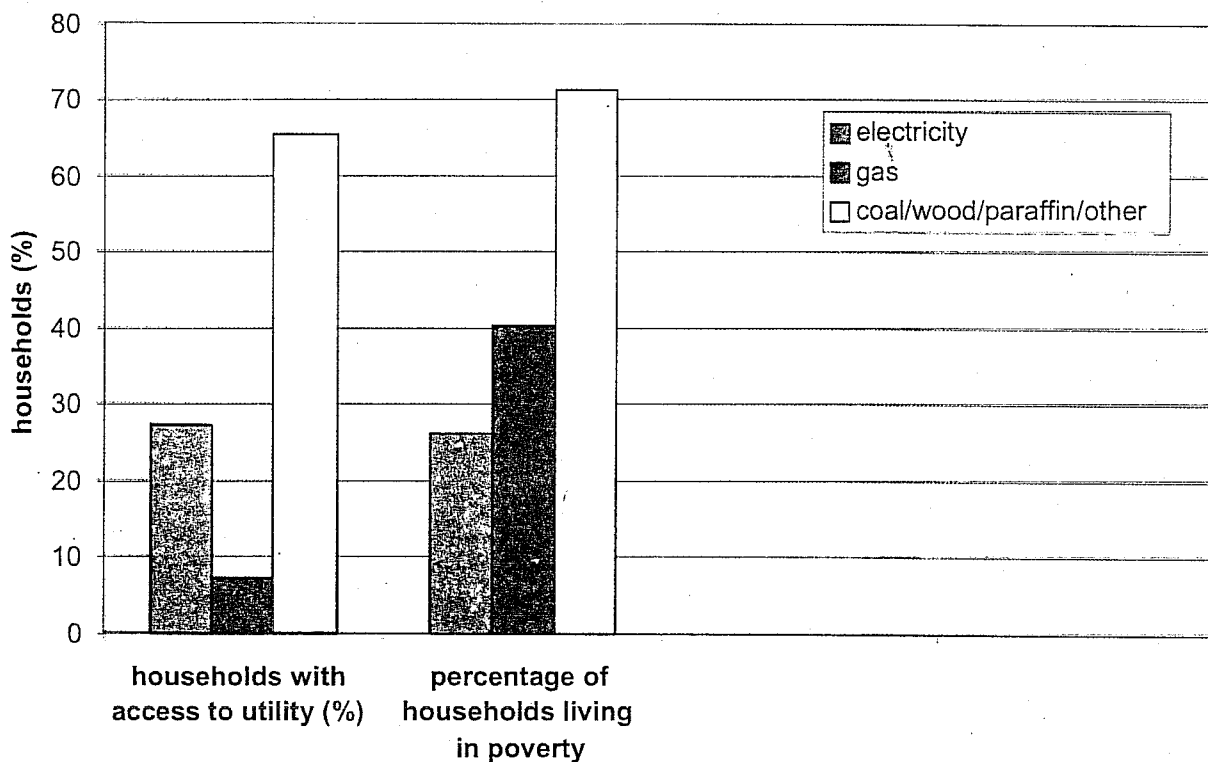
N.B.: On the X-axis, '0' indicates that the household possesses the durable good and '1' shows that it does not.

²³ Unfortunately the data does not allow us to gauge the value of the durable goods; in the case of vehicles it is quite likely that many households classified as poor own old and used vehicles, which are usually purchasable for much less than newer vehicles. The same is true for refrigerators and televisions.

Home utilities

The availability of basic utilities is also an important aspect of a household's welfare profile. In this regard Figure 23 provides an interesting picture. Homes with electricity and gas connections are much less likely to be poor with respective poverty incidences being 26% and 40% for these two utilities; if they are not available, poverty incidence figures rise sharply to 71%. Disaggregating within fuel sources, other analysis shows that the usage of less sophisticated forms of fuel such as wood, paraffin and other utilities is highly correlated with poverty. Thus, 74% of poor families use wood as fuel, 66% use paraffin, and 67% employ other means to meet their needs (most likely crude sources such as candles/oil lamps for light and perhaps kerosene oil for cooking/heating).

Figure 23: Household poverty status and availability of home utilities



5. Conclusion

Over the recent few years Swaziland has experienced a slowdown in GDP growth from 3.8% during the 1990s to 2.2% in 2000 and 1.8% by 2001, and the economy's performance with regard to most fundamentals is in need of urgent improvement. Poverty incidence in Swaziland is generally very high at 69%, accompanied by high levels of extreme (i.e. food) poverty of 37%. Rural areas bear the brunt of poverty as 75% of individuals living in villages are poor. This said, by international comparison levels of urban poverty at 49% are also very high.

Within administrative regions, rural poverty is highest in Lubombo (78%) while Manzini has the highest poverty in urban areas (57%). The depth and severity of poverty is clearly the highest in Shiselweni. Among ecological regions, Lubombo Plateau is the worst off where 81% of individuals are classified as poor.

The highest inequality of welfare is in the Highveld ecological region; overall inequality in Swaziland is high at 0.50, and urban inequality is worse than rural.

As is often the case, high levels of poverty are accompanied by high rates of unemployment, and 29% of the labour force is jobless. In terms of socioeconomic attributes and a profile of the poor, poverty incidence is substantially higher among households with an unemployed head as opposed when the head is working. Furthermore, the two most common working statuses of household heads are paid seasonal workers and those self-employed; poverty is high in both these categories, as it is for paid seasonal workers.

From a gender perspective, poverty is clearly higher in female-headed households in most cases, underscoring the vulnerability of this group.

Educational achievement of the head is linked with lower household poverty, although the association is rather weak and strong only for education equal to and above secondary level.

With regard to the association of poverty status of the household with occupation of household head, as well as with industry of employment, Shiselweni emerges as the poorest administrative region. This confirms that the general depth and breadth of overall poverty in this primarily rural administrative region is perhaps the worst among all the administrative regions.

Poverty status is also found to be associated with household demographics. Households that have a higher dependency ratio are more prone to being poor, and the same is true for those households with have a higher number of children.

With regard to characteristics relating to the physical infrastructure of the dwelling and their association with poverty status, households are more likely to be poor if their dwelling is constructed using mud (and poles), and/or their flooring is made of cement only, and/or their roof has been built using corrugated iron.

Moreover, household characteristics such as access to a good quality water source and availability of sanitation are also correlated with household poverty status. Only those households which have piped water inside their homes or those which have a flush-type toilet have a relatively lower poverty status.

The poor are also observed to have low rates of possession of durable household goods, and low rates of usage of or access to basic home utilities such as electricity and gas.

The problems of low economic growth, unemployment and poverty are likely to contribute to making the general situation even more critical in the coming years, especially when viewed in the backdrop of the HIV/AIDS crisis. The overall state of affairs gives cause for much concern, and the need for swift action on a number of fronts is urgent.

6. Appendix

A1. Weights for the Consumer Price Index

An additional task performed within the scope of the Report was to calculate weights for the Consumer Price Index. These are reported in Table 19 together with those computed in 1995. It is important to note that the composition of the main groups is not the same in the two years because the 2001 survey lacked information on a substantial number of categories²⁴. In particular this affects the following groups: "Housing", "Textiles & Furnishing", "Transport & communication" and "Leisure".

Table 19: CPI Weights for Swaziland (SHIES 1994-95 and 2000-01)

Main group Weight	1995 Weight	2001 Weight	2001 (Adj) Weight
Food	24.53	49.75	35.264
Alcohol & tobacco	0.69	0.97	0.688
Clothing & footwear	10.97	6.32	4.480
Housing (House repair)	15.94	0.23	14.882
Fuel & power	5.86	3.91	5.504
Textiles & furnishing	8.67	1.47	9.165
Household operations	4.58	7.22	5.118
Health care	1.72	8.00	5.671
Transport & communication	8.22	11.23	7.960
Leisure	4.36	1.40	4.520
Education	6.08	6.41	4.544
Personal care	0.71	2.23	1.581
Miscellaneous	7.67	0.88	0.624
	100.00	100.00	100.00

In fact, the 2001 survey could not capture information on house rent as well as the necessary information that would have allowed the estimation of imputed rents for house owners. Therefore the 2001 weight for "Housing" consists only of house repair. Moreover, the 2001 survey did not collect data on purchases of durable items, which in 1995 were included in "textiles & furnishing" (furniture and appliances), "transport & communication" (car, other vehicles and bicycle) and "leisure" (radio, TV, camera etc.).

The substantial difference of the weights between 1995 and 2001 suggest that these weights cannot be directly used for the calculation of the CPI, but need some adjustment. In order to ensure better comparability with the 1995 weights, an extra

²⁴ This was due to the impossibility of using a section of the survey as well as some questionnaire design deficiencies.

column has been added to Table 1 above in which adjusted weights are provided. These have been constructed using an adjustment procedure in which some items (imputed rents and durables) are estimated based on the 1995 survey and incorporated into the consumption aggregate. The methodology involved uses 1995 expenditure values of certain subgroups (as reported in the World Bank Report of 1995) and calculating the monetary equivalent of these expenditure values at prices of 2001. These 2001 expenditure values were changed to include the adjusted 1995 values and new budget shares were computed accordingly. Using this methodology, the CPI reflects a more complete representation for all expenditure groups.

The table below provides the codes for the aggregated 14 expenditure groups which were specified in the process of computing the CPI:

Table 20: Aggregated expenditure groups used in CPI

Group	code	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High Income
Food	1	49.75	67.46	63.58	43.52	47.98
Alcohol & tobacco	2	0.97	0.48	0.73	1.11	1.02
Clothing & footwear	3	6.32	2.49	4.51	7.33	6.70
House repair	4	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.32	0.25
Fuel & power	5	3.91	2.91	3.07	4.27	4.00
Textiles & furnishing	6	1.47	0.13	0.49	1.92	1.60
Household operations	7	7.22	6.33	6.12	7.64	7.31
Health care	8	8.00	5.74	6.60	8.69	8.22
Transport & communication	9	11.23	3.30	4.75	14.09	12.02
Leisure	10	1.40	0.22	0.36	1.84	1.51
Education	11	6.41	9.52	7.90	5.53	6.10
Personal care	12	2.23	1.41	1.79	2.46	2.31
Miscellaneous	13	0.87	0.01	0.07	1.21	0.96
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Another table provided below lays out the codes for the aggregated 31 subgroups which were specified in the process of computing the CPI:

Table 21: Aggregated 31 expenditure subgroups used in CPI

Subgroup	Code for subgroup	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High income
Cereals	1	11.98	22.20	18.88	8.69	10.96
Bread	2	4.29	5.78	5.38	3.79	4.14
Meat and fish	3	12.96	13.72	15.64	12.09	12.88
Milk, cheese and eggs	4	4.36	3.97	4.18	4.46	4.40
Oils, butter and fat	5	1.61	2.35	2.14	1.36	1.54
Fruit, fresh and other	6	1.61	1.29	1.62	1.65	1.64
Vegetables, fresh and other	7	3.71	6.03	4.71	3.13	3.48
Nuts	8	0.32	0.72	0.54	0.21	0.28
Tubers	9	1.06	1.72	1.62	0.81	0.99
Sugar	10	2.62	5.31	4.19	1.83	2.35
Confectionery and dessert	11	0.59	0.49	0.41	0.66	0.60
Spices	12	1.71	2.26	2.19	1.50	1.66
Food eaten out	13	0.72	0.19	0.29	0.92	0.78
Other food	14	0.22	0.43	0.38	0.15	0.20
Beverages	15	1.97	1.00	1.41	2.26	2.07
Alcohol	16	0.63	0.22	0.46	0.73	0.67
Tobacco	17	0.34	0.26	0.27	0.38	0.35
Clothing	18	4.16	1.62	2.56	4.94	4.41
Footwear	19	2.16	0.88	1.95	2.39	2.29
Utilities and fuel	20	3.91	2.91	3.07	4.27	4.00
House repair	21	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.32	0.25
Textiles and furnishing	22	1.47	0.13	0.49	1.92	1.60
Utensils and cutlery	23	0.68	0.50	0.44	0.77	0.70
Non durables	24	6.54	5.83	5.68	6.87	6.61
Transport and Communication	25	11.23	3.30	4.75	14.09	12.02
Toiletries and personal Goods	26	2.23	1.41	1.79	2.46	2.31
Recreation and Entertainment	27	1.40	0.22	0.36	1.84	1.51
Hotels and package tours	28	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.45
Financial, legal services etc	29	0.46	0.01	0.07	0.63	0.51
Education	30	6.41	9.52	7.90	5.59	6.10
Medical expenditure	31	8.00	5.74	6.60	8.69	8.22
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 22 provides a detailed breakdown of item-by-item shares of all foods and non-foods consumed by the population. It is noted that the item codes in the table below, which run from 1 to 325, have a large degree of exact overlap with the actual item codes in the SHIES questionnaire (which run from 1 to 391), however in some cases various selections of items with SHIES codes have been classified into a single item code to form compactly defined item groups. Hence the item codes in the table below run from 1 to 325 while the item codes in the SHIES questionnaire run from 1 to 391. In all cases in the table below the exact definition of the item has been provided, which facilitates the construction of a CPI based on any breakdown or grouping of commodities.

Table 22: Full list of itemised expenditure by Swazi population, used in Construction of CPI

Item	Item code	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High income
White bread	1	2.39	3.42	3.14	2.04	2.29
Brown bread	2	1.45	2.18	1.81	1.25	1.37
Breakfast cereals	3	0.39	0.04	0.18	0.49	0.42
Biscuits	4	0.28	0.13	0.26	0.30	0.30
Cake	5	0.18	0.05	0.16	0.20	0.19
Wheat flour	6	0.33	0.44	0.52	0.26	0.32
Maize flour (imphuphu)	7	7.68	16.89	13.16	4.94	6.77
Broken maize (mealie rice)	8	0.18	0.47	0.21	0.13	0.15
Samp (sitambu)	9	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.05
Macaroni/spaghetti/noodle	10	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08
Sorghum meal	11	0.19	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.18
Rice	12	2.06	2.01	2.77	1.87	2.07
Other bread/cereal	13	1.00	1.97	1.63	0.70	0.91
Beef	14	5.47	5.49	7.26	4.95	5.47
Chicken	15	4.86	5.79	5.64	4.51	4.77
Turkey	16	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04
Goat	17	0.20	0.14	0.42	0.15	0.21
Mutton	18	0.16	0.29	0.21	0.12	0.14
Pork	19	0.35	0.16	0.22	0.41	0.36
Game (inyamatane)	20	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03
Sausages	21	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.13
Tinned meat	22	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Casings (ematfumbu)	23	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.11
Rough tripe	24	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Other offals e.g. liver/kidneys	25	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.08
Sausages	26	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.13
Other meat	27	0.46	0.26	0.37	0.51	0.48
Canned fish	28	0.73	0.96	0.94	0.65	0.71
Fresh/frozen seafood	29	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.16
Dried and smoked fish	30	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Other fish	31	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03
Fresh milk	32	1.97	2.19	2.12	1.89	1.94
Sour milk	33	0.68	0.78	0.77	0.64	0.67
Skimmed milk	34	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03
Powdered milk	35	0.31	0.15	0.19	0.37	0.33
Powdered milk for babies	36	0.32	0.27	0.34	0.32	0.32
Cheese	37	0.20	0.03	0.04	0.26	0.21
Cream	38	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02
Yoghurt (& yogisip)	39	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.14
Eggs	40	0.68	0.48	0.63	0.71	0.70
Other dairy items	41	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.05
Butter	42	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.04
Peanut butter	43	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10
Cooking oil	44	1.16	2.09	1.74	0.87	1.06
Lard/dripping (animal fat)	45	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Margarine	46	0.25	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.26
Other vegetable oil	47	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Other oil/fat	48	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.06

Item	Item code	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High income
Apples	49	0.34	0.18	0.24	0.38	0.35
Apricots	50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Avocadoes	51	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.09	0.10
Bananas	52	0.37	0.39	0.43	0.35	0.37
Grapes	53	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
Lemon/lime	54	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mangoes	55	0.20	0.08	0.11	0.24	0.21
Mulberries	56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oranges	57	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.26
Pawpaws	58	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.02	0.07
Peaches	59	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05
Pears	60	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03
Pineapples	61	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Plums	62	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.03
Strawberries	63	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Tinned fruit	65	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
Dried fruit	66	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Beetroot	67	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09
Other fresh fruit	64	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.05
Tinned fruit	65	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
Dried fruit	66	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Beetroot	67	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09
Cabbage	68	0.37	0.83	0.54	0.26	0.32
Carrots	69	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.12
Cauliflower	70	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cucumber	71	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Garlic	72	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04
Green mealies	73	0.13	0.26	0.19	0.10	0.12
Green pepper	74	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06
Lettuce	75	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.06
Mushrooms	76	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
Okra	77	0.05	0.17	0.08	0.03	0.04
Onions	78	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.32	0.33
Pumpkin and squashes	79	0.33	0.84	0.56	0.20	0.28
Pumpkin leaves	80	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.03	0.04
Pepper/chilli	81	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Radish	82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spinach	83	0.11	0.26	0.14	0.09	0.10
Tomatoes	84	0.58	0.59	0.54	0.60	0.58
Ginger	85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turnips	86	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other fresh vegetables	87	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12
Tinned vegetables	88	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.12
Beans	89	0.19	0.49	0.32	0.12	0.16
Peas	90	0.84	1.64	1.33	0.60	0.76
Dried vegetables	91	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.05
Frozen vegetables	92	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02

Item	Item code	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High income
Peanuts (ground)	93	0.17	0.32	0.29	0.11	0.15
Roundnuts (tindlubu)	94	0.14	0.39	0.24	0.07	0.11
Other nuts	95	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02
Cassava	96	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
Potatoes	97	0.65	0.74	0.85	0.58	0.64
Sweet potatoes	98	0.37	0.89	0.71	0.21	0.32
Other starchy tubers	99	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02
Sugar	100	2.58	5.25	4.15	1.79	2.32
Glucose	101	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.04
Baking powder	102	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Chips and crisps	103	0.29	0.40	0.26	0.28	0.28
Chocolate(excl. drinks)	104	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04
Jam	105	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.12	0.11
Jelly and pudding	106	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.05
Honey	107	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
Ice-cream	108	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.09
Salt	109	0.22	0.50	0.39	0.13	0.19
Sauces	110	0.62	0.73	0.75	0.56	0.61
Spices, seasonings and soup	111	0.67	0.89	0.86	0.59	0.65
Syrup	112	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Vinegar	113	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Other spices	114	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.18
Chicken and chips	115	0.18	0.05	0.07	0.23	0.19
Hamburger and sandwiches	116	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02
Meat pie/samosas	117	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03
Other take-away food	118	0.14	0.02	0.07	0.18	0.15
Food eaten out 1	119	0.36	0.07	0.14	0.45	0.38
Other food	120	0.22	0.43	0.38	0.15	0.20
Coffee/tea etc	121	0.12	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.13
Coffee	122	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.38
Tea	123	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Other beverages	124	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
Sodas, lemonades and colas	125	0.68	0.21	0.41	0.81	0.72
Other non-alcoholic drinks	126	0.75	0.35	0.54	0.86	0.79
Beer	127	0.47	0.03	0.32	0.56	0.51
Brandy	128	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03
Vodka	129	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whisky	130	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wine	131	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Other alcoholic drink	132	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.10	0.10
Tobacco	133	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.05
Cigarettes	134	0.26	0.08	0.16	0.31	0.28
Cigars	135	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Pipe tobacco	136	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Snuff	137	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02

Item	Item code	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High income
Shorts and bermudas	138	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03
Trousers	139	0.29	0.12	0.08	0.38	0.31
Jeans trousers	140	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.16	0.13
Jeans shirts/jackets	141	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.04
Jackets	142	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.04
T shirts	143	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.15
Sportswear	144	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.07
Suits	145	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.33
Shirts long sleeve	146	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.05
Shirts short sleeve	147	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.05
Safari suits	148	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Socks	149	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04
Underwear (briefs and vests)	150	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03
Jerseys	151	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
Other clothing	152	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.10
Dresses - ladies	153	0.32	0.19	0.26	0.35	0.33
Suits - ladies	154	0.23	0.03	0.21	0.27	0.25
Skirts	155	0.24	0.02	0.17	0.29	0.26
Blouses	156	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
Shorts/bermudas - ladies	157	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
Trousers - ladies	158	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.08
T shirts - ladies	159	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.13
Sportswear - ladies	160	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pantihose	161	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02
Panties	162	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.07
Brassieres	163	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Petticoats	164	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Nightdresses - ladies	165	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.09
Jerseys - ladies	166	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.08
Other ladies clothing	167	0.23	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.24
Shorts - children	168	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.08
Trousers - children	169	0.22	0.09	0.22	0.24	0.24
T shirts - children	170	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.12
Shirts - children	171	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.07
Other shirts - children	172	0.13	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.12
Blouses - children	173	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01
Sportswear - children	174	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.05
Socks - children	175	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
Underwear - children	176	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.04
Napkins - children	177	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.09	0.10
Other children's clothing	178	0.36	0.12	0.17	0.44	0.38
Tailoring charges	179	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04
Dressing materials	180	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.09
Men's footwear	181	0.13	0.02	0.17	0.13	0.14
Other footwear	182	0.72	0.18	0.66	0.81	0.78
Other footwear	183	0.67	0.23	0.43	0.80	0.71
Other footwear	184	0.32	0.24	0.40	0.31	0.33

Item	Item code	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High income
Unstated	185	0.28	0.19	0.21	0.31	0.28
Unstated	186	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.05
Expenditure on house Maintenance/repair	187	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.32	0.25
Water charges	188	0.81	0.48	0.56	0.93	0.84
Other utility charges	189	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.13
Electricity charges	190	1.32	0.05	0.31	1.77	1.44
Gas	191	0.49	0.08	0.36	0.58	0.53
Paraffin	192	0.54	0.89	0.80	0.43	0.51
Spirit	193	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02
Charcoal	194	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coal	195	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05
Firewood (purchased)	196	0.48	1.38	0.98	0.22	0.39
Other rent/fuel/power	197	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.08
Household textiles/furnishing	198	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.07
Blankets/duvets	199	0.69	0.00	0.16	0.93	0.76
Towels	200	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.07
Curtains	201	0.37	0.03	0.02	0.52	0.41
Tablecloths/napkins/serviettes	202	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Baskets/laundry bags	203	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
Flower pots/plant boxes	204	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.02
Other hh textiles/furnishings	205	0.21	0.05	0.11	0.26	0.22
Repairs of hh textiles/furnishings	206	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cutlery	207	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.03
Glassware	208	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Plates and cups (enamel)	209	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
Plates and cups (plastic)	210	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.01
Tea sets	211	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Other hh utensils	212	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
Other hh utensils	213	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02
Pot (enamel)	214	0.12	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.13
Plastic ware	215	0.10	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.11
Other hh utensils	216	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.15
Repair of utensils	217	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.17	0.13
Household operations	218	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Bulbs	219	0.34	0.84	0.59	0.21	0.29
Candles	220	0.27	0.78	0.43	0.15	0.22
Torches	221	0.12	0.34	0.17	0.07	0.09
Matches	222	0.22	0.47	0.32	0.16	0.19
Torch/radio batteries	223	0.55	1.00	0.72	0.44	0.50
Laundry soap	224	0.59	0.95	0.78	0.49	0.56
Washing powder	225	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.24
Laundry/dry cleaning charges	226	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.08
Disinfectants	227	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.14	0.13
Insecticides	228	0.45	0.16	0.44	0.48	0.47
Fertilizer	229	0.32	0.12	0.57	0.28	0.34
Chemicals	230	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Garden tools	231	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.07
Mops and brushes	232	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02

Item	Item code	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High income
Needles/pins	233	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Knitting yarn	234	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02
Sewing thread	235	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Polish	236	0.11	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.12
Shoe brush/polish	237	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.13
Other hhs goods of limited durability	238	2.84	0.59	0.94	3.67	3.07
Tryes	239	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.32
Tubes	240	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02
Car parts/accessories	241	0.34	0.02	0.06	0.46	0.37
Repair charges	242	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.18
Petrol	243	3.13	0.10	0.42	4.29	3.43
Diesel	244	0.64	0.01	0.14	0.86	0.70
Engine oil	245	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.11
Brake fluid	246	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.04
Servicing	247	0.93	0.04	0.10	1.28	1.02
Parking fees	248	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Vehicle licence	249	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Driving lessons	250	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misc car charges	251	0.41	0.00	0.02	0.58	0.46
Rail fares	252	0.49	0.22	0.33	0.57	0.52
Bus fares	253	1.63	2.01	2.18	1.43	1.59
Minibus fares	254	0.89	0.67	0.87	0.93	0.92
Misc transport expenditure	255	0.28	0.16	0.26	0.30	0.29
Postal charges	256	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.10
Telephone/cellphone charges	257	1.72	0.03	0.27	2.34	1.88
Telegraph/fax/telex	258	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03
Records	259	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Photographic film	260	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Tapes CDs	261	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05
Sports equipment	262	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pet food	263	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.14
Other equipment	264	0.22	0.01	0.11	0.28	0.24
Recreational goods - parts/accessories	265	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Recreational goods - repair	266	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Cinema	267	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Sports	268	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Clubs/unions	269	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sports & other recreational activities	270	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Gambling	271	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
TV hire	272	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.27	0.21
Vets	273	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03
TV radio licence fees	274	0.22	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.24
Wedding costs - cash	275	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Other recreational expenditure	276	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.13
Novels	277	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02
Unstated	278	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02
Unstated	279	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.08
Unstated	280	0.17	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.18
Unstated	281	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.07
Barber/hairdresser	282	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02

Item	Item code	All income	Low income	Middle income	High income	Middle + High income
Barber/hairdresser	283	0.23	0.04	0.09	0.30	0.25
Unstated	284	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.04
Bath soap	285	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Toilet paper	286	0.21	0.06	0.09	0.26	0.22
Shaving blades	287	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
Skin cream	288	0.44	0.50	0.62	0.39	0.44
Toothbrush	289	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04
Toothpaste	290	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.16
Powder	291	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Perfume	292	0.21	0.05	0.08	0.26	0.22
Cottonwool	293	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Other toiletries	294	0.31	0.15	0.19	0.37	0.33
Travel goods	295	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03
Umbrella	296	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Unstated	297	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.19	0.16
Repair for hh items	298	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-food hotel expenditure	299	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.28
Package tours expenditure	300	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.11
Other hotel expenditure	301	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.07
Financial services	302	0.16	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.18
Legal fees/fines	303	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.13
Membership fees in professional Associations	304	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.08
Newspaper ads/notices/charges	305	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other charges	306	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.12
Pre-School	307	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13
Primary	308	0.74	1.67	0.95	0.56	0.65
Secondary/college/univ	309	0.99	1.07	1.19	0.92	0.98
Tuition/corr/mon/term/yr	310	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02
Uniforms/shoes/spt/food/bks	311	3.65	6.11	5.09	2.93	3.41
Transport/trips	312	0.76	0.48	0.44	0.89	0.79
School/PTA fees	313	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02
Other edu exp	314	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.09
Consultation	315	2.23	1.98	2.28	2.26	2.26
Dental	316	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.26
Surgery	317	0.19	0.16	0.09	0.22	0.19
Pvt hosp accom	318	0.64	0.50	0.62	0.67	0.66
Optician	319	0.49	0.13	0.16	0.63	0.52
Drugs	320	0.67	0.50	0.70	0.69	0.69
Govt hosp charges	321	0.56	1.54	0.75	0.38	0.46
Clinic/SOS	322	0.06	0.17	0.10	0.04	0.05
Mortuary	323	2.80	0.70	1.81	3.35	3.01
Medical aid subscr	324	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.04
Other medical exp	325	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.07
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 23: Monthly food consumption basket per capita of the bottom 50% of Swaziland's population

Item	Quantity	Unit	Calories
White bread	894	Grams	83.32
Brown bread	573	Grams	53.46
Breakfast cereals	37	Grams	4.47
Biscuits	13	Grams	2.04
Cake	17	Grams	1.55
Wheat flour	192	Grams	23.37
Maize flour (imphuphu)	8648	Grams	1136.66
Broken maize (mealie rice)	176	Grams	23.08
Sorghum meal	98	Grams	12.87
Rice	938	Grams	121.91
Other bread/cereal	486	Grams	59.16
Beef	553	Grams	28.63
Chicken	613	Grams	30.45
Goat	23	Grams	1.02
Mutton	13	Grams	0.56
Pork	14	Grams	0.58
Casings (ematfumbu)	57	Grams	2.49
Other offals e.g. liver/kidneys	10	Grams	0.43
Other meat	28	Grams	2.29
Canned fish	93	Grams	7.93
Fresh/frozen seafood	24	Grams	0.7
Fresh milk	594	Millilitres	12.93
Sour milk	182	Millilitres	3.97
Powdered milk	7	Grams	0.89
Powdered milk for babies	8	Grams	1.02
Eggs	2	Number	4.74
Peanut butter	7	Grams	1.77
Cooking oil	340	Millilitres	107.38
Margarine	14	Grams	3.61
Apples	49	Grams	0.86
Avocadoes	24	Grams	0.57
Bananas	171	Grams	5.62
Mangoes	25	Grams	0.59
Oranges	104	Grams	1.74
Beetroot	13	Grams	0.21
Cabbage	122	Grams	0.7
Green mealies	106	Grams	0.49
Okra	47	Grams	0.27
Onions	146	Grams	1.77
Pumpkin and squashes	225	Grams	2.09
Pumpkin leaves	35	Grams	0.32
Spinach	111	Grams	0.87
Tomatoes	155	Grams	1.05

Item	Quantity	Unit	Calories
Tinned vegetables	15	Grams	0.07
Peas	199	Grams	2.56
Peanuts (ground)	16	Grams	3.23
Roundnuts (tindlubu)	195	Grams	39.51
Potatoes	628	Grams	17.72
Sweet potatoes	453	Grams	16.97
Sugar	1780	Grams	254.29
Chips and crisps	40	Grams	1.44
Salt	290	Grams	2.59
Sauces	79	Millilitres	8.47
Spices, seasonings and soup	25	Grams	0.23
Other spices	3	Grams	0.03
Coffee	12	Millilitres	0.01
Sodas, lemonades and colas	73	Millilitres	1.07
Other non-alcoholic drinks	94	Millilitres	1.37
Total caloric content			2100

A2. Sample design and the sampling frame, and weighting issues

The sample design for the SHIES 2000-01 was a two-stage stratified cluster sample. Stratification was done on the basis of certain considerations which are mentioned below.

The 1997 population census identified 1758 enumeration areas (EAs), and these EAs served as primary sampling units (PSUs). Out of the 1758 EAs, a total of 422 were selected. Moreover, within these 422 EAs, 284 (around 67%) were chosen from rural areas while the remaining 138 were drawn from urban regions. Given that the 1997 census estimates overall rural/urban division as 77% and 23%. It is noted that urban areas were oversampled in order to improve their representativeness and to provide accurate estimates. Following the sampling procedure, appropriate weights were used to inflate the sample to Swaziland's overall population.

Ecologically, the country is divided into four well-defined zones: Highveld, Middleveld, Lowveld, and the Lubombo Plateau. The administrative regions are also four: Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni, and Lubombo. Urban areas are of three types. Firstly, there are gazetted towns, which are traditional urban or peri-urban areas that developed around trading posts; secondly, company towns, which are densely populated areas of habitation, built as living quarters for labourers working at major plantations, sugar factories, etc.; and thirdly, non-gazetted towns, which are simply informal towns.

Prior to the selection process, the EAs were arranged into six economically homogeneous strata that cut across both rural and urban locations. This stratification process was based on the above-mentioned ecological and administrative subdivisions of the country, as well as land distribution and tenure features.

The total number of strata was 11, out of which 8 were rural and 3 urban. Table 24 in Appendix A3 provides a more detailed explanation of the stratification coding breakdown.

The aim was to interview around 350 households in each stratum. The exception was the stratum of gazetted towns, in which twice as many i.e. approximately 700 households were to be interviewed, as the economic activities of households in these towns differ more from one another than in the rest of the strata. In practice, a total of 422 PSUs were sampled, using a probability proportional to size (PPS) technique, and then 10 households in each PSU were randomly selected. As a result the total number of households for which data collection was planned was 4220. However, primarily due to non-response on the part of certain households, the eventual number of households on which data was obtained was 3552. This represents around 2% of the total number of households in Swaziland.

The two-stage process for computing the weights involves taking the probability of selection at either stage, inverting these probabilities, and then multiplying them.

The actual formula to compute the weights were as follows:

M_i = Total number of households in stratum (Census 1997)

k = Actual number of EAs selected in stratum

m_i = Total number of households listed in EA (Census 1997)

N_i = Total number of households listed in EA in 2001

n_i = Total number of households listed in EA in 2001

t_i = Actual number of households responding in EA

$W_i = M_i / k_i / m_i$

$W_i = N_i / t_i$

Hence the final weight:

$$W = \frac{M_i * N_i}{k_i * m_i * t_i}$$

A3. Procedures for fieldwork

Each enumerator was assigned 12 EAs throughout the 12 month period and s/he administered interviews in 5 EAs at a time. In each EA, only two households were interviewed for one full calendar month. Thus, during any given calendar month, each enumerator administered 10 interviews. S/he visited all five areas on a weekly basis/ In simple terms, the interviewer visited area A on the first day of the first week to conduct interviews in 2 households. On day 2, area B was visited to conduct the same number of interviews, i.e. 2 interviews in 2 households. This procedure was carried on till area E was covered on day 5.

In the second week, the enumerator made follow-up visits to all of the five areas visited during the first week. The same procedure applied so that on the first day of the second week s/he visited 2 households in area A. The same was done the following day in area B and so on and so forth until the end of the fourth week of the month.

In the second month, the enumerator was assigned five new EAs to carry out the same procedure as in the first month. By the end of the second month, the enumerator would have visited 10 EAs including the 5 EAs visited during the first month. In the third month, s/he made two fresh visits to the remaining EAs, as well as second visits to any three EAs covered in the first month, to investigate a new pair of households.

Table 24 on the following page provides a detailed deconstruction of the SHIES stratification code, explaining in full what each digit of the EA codes represents.

Table 24: Stratification code for HIES 2000-01 deconstructed

Digits 2-5 of EA code	Ecological Zone	Land Classification	Urban/Rural marker	Stratum No.
1 1 x x	Highveld	SNL-RDA	Rural	1
1 6 x x		SNL-RDA		
2 1 x x	Middleveld	SNL-RDA	Rural	2
2 6 x x		SNL-RDA		
3 1 x x	Lowveld	SNL-RDA	Rural	3
3 6 x x		SNL-RDA		
1 2 x x	Highveld	SNL-non-RDA	Rural	4
2 2 x x	Middleveld	SNL-non-RDA	Rural	5
3 2 x x	Lowveld	SNL-non-RDA	Rural	6
4 x x x	Lubombo		Rural	7
1} 2} 3 x x 3}	Individual Tenure Farms (ITF)		Rural	8
1} 2} 4 x x 3}	Gazetted Towns		Urban	9
1} 2} 5 x x 3}	Company Towns and Estates		Urban	10
1} 2} 7 x x 3}	Non-gazetted Towns		Urban	11

N.B.: EA code is 5 digits long where digit 1 refers to administrative region (Hhohho=1, Manzini=2, Shiselweni=3, Lubombo=4). However, sample not stratified by administrative region, hence the above explanation omits digit 1.

A4. Comparison of Swaziland HIES 2000-01 data with Census 1997

The Swaziland Population and Housing Census was conducted in 1997, while the Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey was carried out in 2000-01. In order to gain a broad idea regarding the quality of the data (mainly demographic) collected by the HIES, a number of tables and figures are presented below which provide a comparison of the two sources. An examination of these tables and figures suggests that the overall distribution and broad characteristics of the HIES 2000-01 data is very similar to the Census 1997 data, and therefore representative of Swaziland.

Table 25: Population by age categories, and as a percentage of the total population

Age category (years)	Total population (000s)		Age category (years)	Total population (000s)	
	HIES	Census		HIES	Census
0-4	133.4	136.4	0-4	13.86	14.67
5-9	145.1	139.2	5-9	15.07	14.98
10-14	143.2	137.5	10-14	14.87	14.79
15-19	122.0	112.4	15-19	12.66	12.08
20-24	88.2	85.1	20-24	9.16	9.15
25-29	65.0	68.0	25-29	6.75	7.32
30-34	54.9	52.2	30-34	5.71	5.61
35-39	42.5	45.8	35-39	4.42	4.93
40-44	38.3	35.5	40-44	3.98	3.82
45-49	32.1	30.4	45-49	3.34	3.27
50-54	26.4	23.3	50-54	2.74	2.51
55-59	19.5	17.9	55-59	2.02	1.93
60-64	16.6	13.9	60-64	1.72	1.49
65-69	11.2	10.2	65-69	1.16	1.09
70+	24.5	22.0	70+	2.55	2.37
Total	963.0	929.7	Total	100.01	100.01

Figure 24: Percentage of population in different age categories

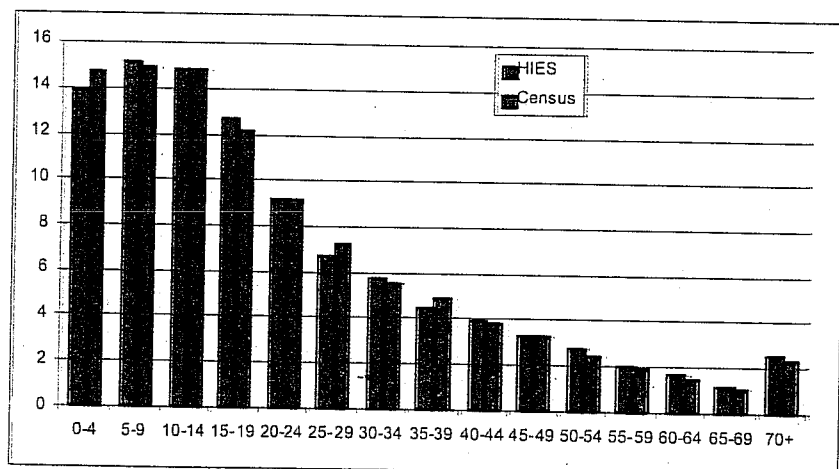


Table 26: Male population by age categories, and as a percentage of the total population

Age category (years)	Total population (000s)		Age category (years)	Total population (000s)	
	HIES	Census		HIES	Census
0-4	70.8	67.5	0-4	7.35	7.26
5-9	73.8	69.0	5-9	7.67	7.42
10-14	71.5	68.2	10-14	7.42	7.34
15-19	63.6	54.8	15-19	6.61	5.89
20-24	40.0	38.8	20-24	4.15	4.17
25-29	27.7	30.1	25-29	2.87	3.24
30-34	23.9	22.0	30-34	2.48	2.37
35-39	17.1	19.6	35-39	1.78	2.11
40-44	16.4	16.2	40-44	1.70	1.74
45-49	14.0	14.5	45-49	1.45	1.56
50-54	12.1	10.8	50-54	1.26	1.16
55-59	9.0	8.8	55-59	0.94	0.94
60-64	7.9	6.3	60-64	0.82	0.68
65-69	5.0	4.6	65-69	0.52	0.50
70+	9.0	8.9	70+	0.94	0.96
Total	461.8	440.2	Total	47.96	47.34

Figure 25: Percentage of male population in different age categories

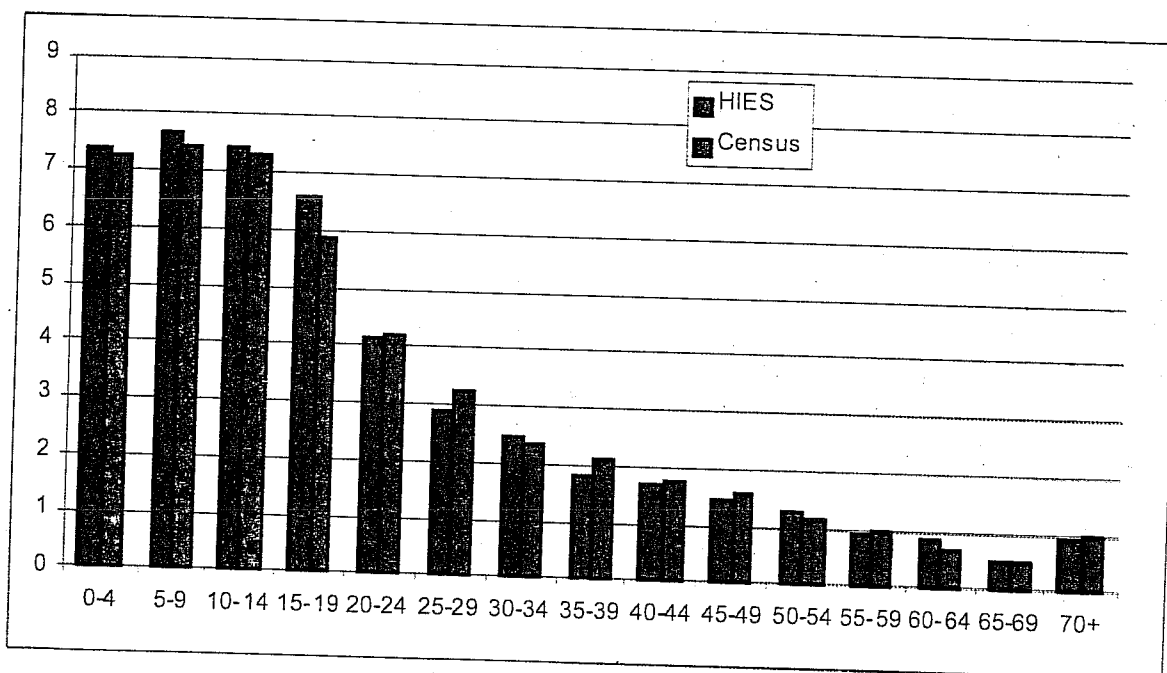


Table 27: Female population by age categories, and as a % of the total population

Age category (years)	Total population (000s)		Age category (years)	Total population (000s)	
	HIES	Census		HIES	Census
0-4	62.6	68.9	0-4	6.50	7.41
5-9	71.3	70.3	5-9	7.40	7.56
10-14	71.7	69.3	10-14	7.45	7.45
15-19	58.3	57.6	15-19	6.06	6.19
20-24	48.3	46.3	20-24	5.01	4.98
25-29	37.3	37.9	25-29	3.87	4.08
30-34	31.1	30.2	30-34	3.23	3.24
35-39	25.4	26.2	35-39	2.64	2.81
40-44	21.9	19.3	40-44	2.28	2.08
45-49	18.2	15.9	45-49	1.88	1.71
50-54	14.3	12.5	50-54	1.48	1.35
55-59	10.5	9.2	55-59	1.09	0.99
60-64	8.7	7.5	60-64	0.91	0.81
65-69	6.1	5.5	65-69	0.64	0.59
70+	15.5	13.1	70+	1.61	1.41
Total	501.2	489.6	Total	52.05	52.66

Figure 26: Percentage of female population in different age categories

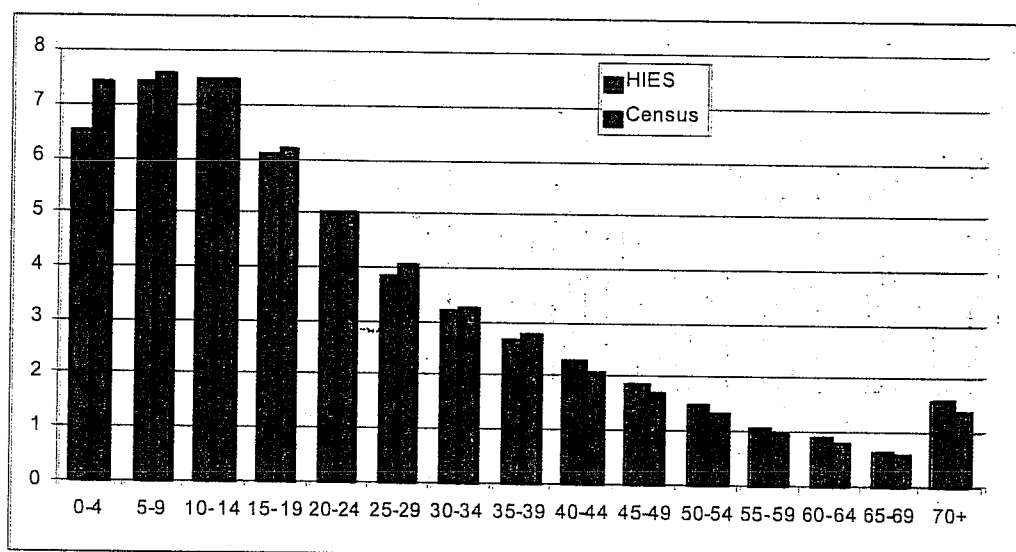


Figure 28: Sex ratios by age categories

Age category	Sex ratio		Age category	Sex ratio	
	HIES	Census		HIES	Census
0-4	113.1	98.1	40-44	74.8	83.6
5-9	103.6	98.2	45-49	77.1	90.9
10-14	99.7	98.4	50-54	84.6	86.3
15-19	109.1	95.1	55-59	85.9	95.6
20-24	82.8	83.8	60-64	90.4	83.9
25-29	74.2	79.6	65-69	81.5	84.3
30-34	76.8	72.9	70+	58.5	68.3
35-39	67.4	75.1			

Figure 27: Sex ratio of population in different age categories

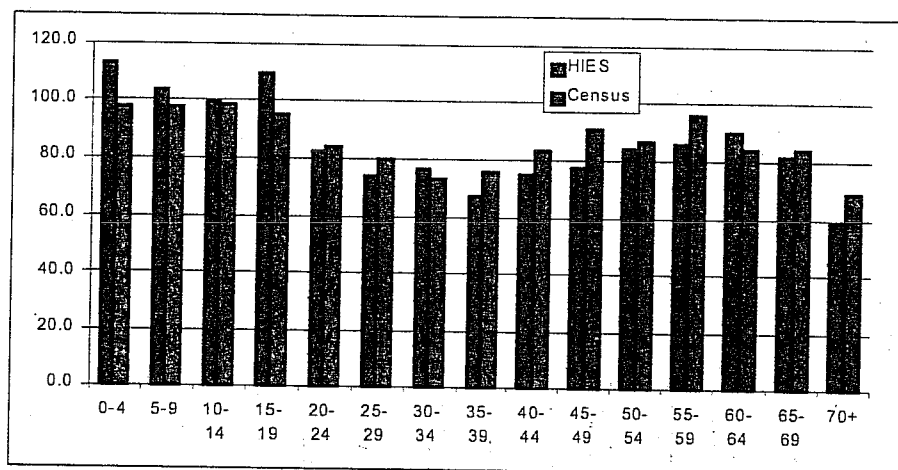
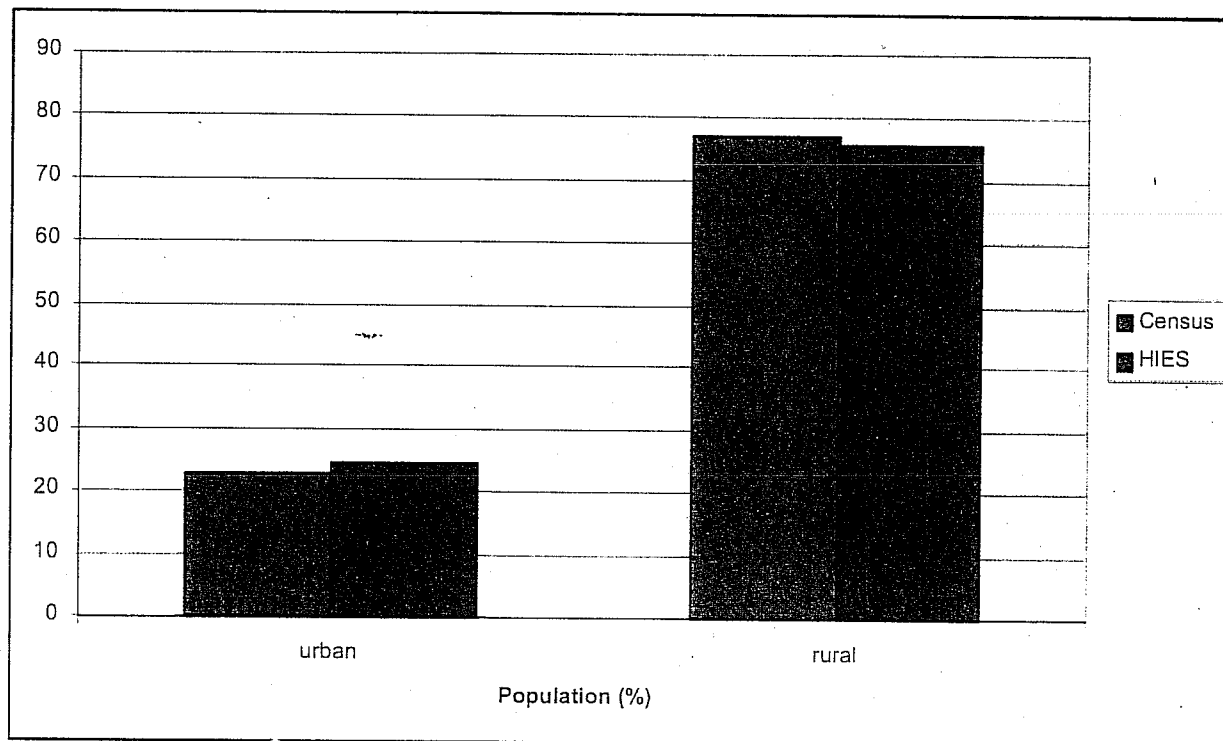


Figure 29: Population distribution, by urban/rural, administrative region, and total

Administrative Region	Percentage of population out of total population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Hhohho	18.7	9.4	28.0
Manzini	19.5	9.6	29.1
Shiselweni	20.9	1.3	22.2
Lubombo	16.5	4.2	20.7
Total	75.6	24.4	100.0

Figure 28: Population ratio, by urban/rural



A1. Quality of data and construction of the consumption aggregate: issues and problems:

The process of calculating the consumption aggregate involved an extensive exercise of data cleaning, which essentially entailed a careful process of identifying unusual or offending values that were most likely data errors, and excluding or correcting them. In most cases the offending values were ones that were too high, usually due to incorrect entry.

In the case of food, disaggregated food expenditure for each household was first divided into expenditure aggregated by fourteen food groups. Following this, the ratio of expenditure on each food group over total expenditure on food was worked out for each household. The case where expenditure on a certain food group exceeded the mean expenditure multiplied by two times the stand deviation of expenditure on the food group were flagged. Having identified potentially problematic food groups for each household, the food item with the highest expenditure within that food group, by household, was then identified. If the expenditure on this food item was greater than ten times the median

expenditure on that item across all households, it was identified as a definite offending value, and was then corrected by substituting the median expenditure on that item in its place. This process was repeated for all food groups until no offending item came forth.

For non-foods from the diary, various non-food groups were identified, and the same procedure was adopted. The difference was that in the first step the ratio of the expenditure on the non-food group to total consumption expenditure was calculated. Following this the same procedure of isolating problematic non-food groups was executed, and then of singling out the highest value non-food items within the offending non-food groups, for each household. Once again, the procedure was repeated until no offending value was produced.

For health and education, sub-categories of expenditure within each of these two domains were first distinguished, and then a similar process was followed as for non-foods.

Problems in Constructing the Consumption Aggregate:

Certain problems were encountered at different levels and different stages in the analysis. Due to data problems and lack of information on data labels, some consumption items had to be excluded. There is also the risk that consumption was underestimated, for food, non-food, and hence overall consumption, expenditure.

Food consumption is a key variable, and certain problems were discovered in this area. First of all, for a number of households very little information was actually available in the food diary. Two methods were used to try and address the issue. Firstly, a small number of households recorded very little or no food consumption (from any source²⁵), and following careful perusal, these were dropped, given that there was clearly a data availability problem for these households. Secondly, some information on own production of agricultural produce and livestock consumption was available from the production section of the questionnaire (white form), and after careful matching of item codes, data from the production section was merged and amalgamated with food consumption data from the diary. In cases where data was available from both the diary as well as the production section, information from only the production section was used to avoid double counting. This helped to improve the availability of food data.

In the case of non-food expenditure, problems arose for some variables. As usual different items on which expenditure was made were represented by various codes. However, although the codes did exist, the corresponding labels could not be located. Moreover, it should be clarified that within this expenditure file a number of items did not qualify to be included in the consumption aggregate as they either captured expenditure on 'lumpy' items or were not part of regular expenditure. As a result, this section of the questionnaire could not be used, and consequently items such as house rent (and imputed rents) and utility bills (electricity and telephones) could not be included. Also the section on durable items did not contain information on values of the items making impossible any estimation of consumption flows from the use of such items.

²⁵ i.e. from purchased, own produced, or received as gift.

Next, the reference period of expenditure²⁶ on education and health did not appear to be clear. In both the health and education expenditure sub-sections the enumerator was expected to make further calculations and divide the expenditure by an appropriate denominator (9 or 12 for education and 6 for health) in order to obtain the correct periodical expenditure figure. In the case of education, according to the questionnaire the reference period of consumption was meant to be one year (though it was not certain if this was an academic year or a calendar one).

Preliminary data analysis and tabulations indicated that it was likely that for education the "amount" column simply provided the uncorrected yearly expenditure on education – in contrast, for health it seemed that the enumerator had made the necessary adjustment to the amount quoted to him/her and then had calculated the equivalent six-monthly amount for that expenditure. Hence for education an annual figure was assumed and deflated by 12 to obtain monthly figures. Health expenditure was not altered, even though the "amount" field was titled "Total amount paid by you"; on the basis of the preliminary tabulations the figures appeared to be six-monthly. It is acknowledged there was no real way to ascertain the degree of mistakes made in such calculations, nor was there any apparent way to correct for them.

Another area of concern was the lack of information about food quantities. In all the various food expenditure files, from the diary as well as the production section, although the item-wise amount spent was provided in every case, there was no information available on quantities. This meant that implicit prices (i.e. expenditure divided by quantity) could not be calculated for any item. This is generally an important piece of information because it can be used to identify incorrect entries as well as to compute price indexes. At the same time, no explicit price information was available from the questionnaire either.

Month-by-month prices for a large spectrum of food and non-food items for the whole year of 2001 were obtained, to try and help solve this issue. For all items, at least one brand was given, although in many cases, especially for commonly bought items, e.g. maize, milk, bread, etc., numerous brands and their corresponding prices were given. Using this information, a multi-pronged exercise was then carried out to ascribe prices for food and some non-food items in the various files for the consumption aggregate. Firstly, a thorough 'search-and-match' process was done for all the items in all the food and non-food expenditure files of the questionnaire (codes from 1 to 391) in which a corresponding item constituting an exact or closest match (to the items in the expenditure files) was identified in the "prices excel file". In the numerous cases where there was more than one brand for a matching item in the excel file, it was decided to choose the item with the lowest price – given that the majority of consumers were likely to choose the lowest priced brands for the same item.

²⁶ which informs as to over what period the expenditure has been spread – e.g. if the expenditure item is "electricity bill" it should be known if this bill is meant to cover one month, or two months, or if it is quarterly or yearly, etc., so that the appropriate expenditure (usually per month) can be calculated.

Prices in different months were matched with information on the date of interview of each household. For those households that were interviewed in November/December 2000, prices for January 2001 were used to get the closest match. Similarly, for the small number of households for which the interview dates appeared to be incorrect (i.e. impossible dates) or missing, prices for the median month of June were substituted instead to minimise any bias.

It is acknowledged that the overall exercise involving external price information to help derive quantities was not perfect given the lack of precise information and the overall process; however, keeping in mind the various data shortcomings, this was a feasible option to obtain the consumption aggregate.

Income:

It was particularly difficult to obtain data on income. The first reason relates to the unwillingness of households to divulge information on income earned, etc. In addition, there were other important issues relating to questionnaire design that also impacted significantly on the amount of data collected on income and well as the quality of this data. To begin with, it is noted that in the main questionnaire (Part III Section A) households are asked whether they receive any income from a total of 13 possible sources of income. This question is simply a binary (i.e. yes/no) variable and does not provide any figures. In theory, the requirement is to follow Part III Section A with a total of 13 corresponding sub-sections within the questionnaire which explicitly ask about income earned by the household via each of these possible sources.

While it may be possible to locate sub-sections within the questionnaire that ask for data on 8 of these possible sources, there is no explicit sub-section for a total of five sources, namely: rental income, pensions, sale of property²⁷, interest on savings, and Assistance from Disaster Task Force. The first two these sources are particularly important, and their absence implies that any income aggregate calculated without including these would be undoubtedly biased in the downward direction. Moreover, when added to the general problem of poor quality data on income (due to poor response or non-response, etc), this brings into doubt the veracity of any income aggregate. One of the usual tables of interest relates to the percentage of overall income households derive from various sources; given these limitations, such a table would neither be very informative nor accurate.

²⁷ There is an isolated question in the file "Major expenditure over the last 12 months which enquires about "sale of property/land" but the response rate in for this question is virtually nil (only 2 responses).

A6. Additional statistical tables

Table 30: Poverty levels of individuals within the six selected Homogeneous strata

	No of households	% share of total population	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty
SNL-RDA	1,166	42.00	77.42	38.05	22.89
SNL-nonRDA	969	27.66	73.97	36.37	21.94
ITF	280	6.29	69.18	33.70	20.31
Gazetted	593	13.89	52.38	21.47	11.50
Company	286	6.04	50.47	18.27	9.17
non-gazetted	258	4.12	38.34	16.03	8.51
Total	3,552	100.00	69.23	32.91	19.46

Table 31: Household poverty status by gender of family head

	No of households	% share of total households	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty
Male	2,022	57.14	52.24	23.47	13.48
Female	1,530	42.86	62.87	29.07	16.99
Total	3,552	100.00	56.80	25.87	14.98

Table 32: Household size (members), rural/urban and administrative regions

Region	rural	urban	Total
Hhohho	5.3	3.8	4.7
Manzini	6.2	3.6	5.0
Shiselweni	6.0	3.6	5.8
Lubombo	5.2	3.3	4.7
Total	5.7	3.6	5.0

Table 33: Household size (members), rural/urban and ecological Regions

Ecological region	Rural	Urban	Total
1	5.7	3.6	4.8
2	6.1	3.8	5.4
3	5.5	3.4	4.9
4	5.2	4.0	5.2
Total	5.7	3.6	5.0

Table 34: Total population in Swaziland (000's), overall and by gender

Age category in years	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-4	70.8	62.6	133.4	113.1
5-9	73.8	71.3	145.1	103.6
10-14	71.5	71.7	143.2	99.7
15-19	63.6	58.3	122.0	109.1
20-24	40.0	48.3	88.2	82.8
25-29	27.7	37.3	65.0	74.2
30-34	23.9	31.1	54.9	76.8
35-39	17.1	25.4	42.5	67.4
40-44	16.4	21.9	38.3	74.8
45-49	14.0	18.2	32.1	77.1
50-54	12.1	14.3	26.4	84.6
55-59	9.0	10.5	19.5	85.9
60-64	7.9	8.7	16.6	90.4
65-69	5.0	6.1	11.2	81.5
70+	9.0	15.5	24.5	58.5
Total	461.8	501.2	963.0	0.9

Table 35: Dependency ratio and household poverty status

Dependency ratio	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty	% share of total households	No of households
Adults	25.15	9.41	4.89	24.89	855
>0-0.5	60.28	26.24	14.53	24.38	861
0.5-0.65	68.27	32.86	19.70	26.99	958
>0.65	71.53	34.90	20.79	23.74	878
Total	56.76	26.11	15.15	100.00	3,552

Table 36: Number of children in the home and household poverty status

Number of children	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of Poverty	% Share of total households	No of households
0	28.95	11.44	6.16	29.64	1,026
1	51.11	22.41	12.51	14.05	495
2	60.24	26.18	14.72	15.89	576
3	68.79	32.90	19.57	13.65	487
4 or more	80.99	40.10	24.06	26.78	968
Total	56.76	26.11	15.15	100.00	3,552

Table 37: Education of household head and household poverty status

	No of households	% Share of total households	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty
Below primary/illiterate	1825	50.11	71.26	34.68	20.96
Primary	1025	30.07	54.18	22.48	12.07
Secondary	602	16.91	25.92	9.25	4.51
Tertiary/university	91	2.69	12.27	5.04	2.75
Total	3543	99.78	56.84	25.89	15.00

Table 38: Unemployment, by administrative region and total

Administrative region	Unemployed (%)
Hhohho	20.06
Manzini	25.52
Shiselweni	52.57
Lubombo	25.15
Total	29.13

Table 39: Unemployment, by gender and urban/rural

	Male	Female	Total
Rural	36.95	31.18	34.20
Urban	15.23	25.75	20.00
Total	28.99	29.30	29.13

Table 40: Unemployment, by gender and administrative region

Region	Male	Female	Total
Hhohho	21.48	18.57	20.06
Manzini	24.27	26.86	25.52
Shiselweni	50.30	55.24	52.57
Lubombo	25.45	24.76	25.15
Total	28.99	29.30	29.13

Table 41: Source of water supply and household poverty status

Source	No of households	% share of total households	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty
pipd water inside	646	18.59	24.25	8.38	4.09
pipd water outside	744	22.29	50.70	20.29	10.52
Tank	65	2.25	36.32	9.49	3.93
Borehole	159	3.64	61.41	28.61	16.90
Well	360	9.60	73.37	37.35	23.00
Spring	286	7.68	68.42	34.30	20.96
river/canal	913	24.98	72.31	34.73	20.66
Other	377	10.97	69.00	33.24	20.07
Total	3,550	100.00	56.79	25.88	14.99

Table 42: Number of children in the Household and household poverty status

	No of households	% share of total households	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty
Flush	741	21.24	22.60	7.54	3.52
Pit (Ventilated Improved Privy)	600	17.60	52.97	22.67	12.56
Pit	1,332	39.34	65.54	30.00	17.28
Bush	842	20.83	78.29	39.42	24.37
Other	31	0.99	62.72	29.12	16.31
Total	3,546	100.00	56.83	25.89	14.99

Table 43: Availability of household utilities and household poverty status

	No of households	% share of total households	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty
Electricity	931	27.19	26.17	8.71	4.10
Gas	255	7.22	40.32	16.37	8.33
coal/wood/paraf/other	2,364	65.54	71.31	34.05	20.24
Total	3,550	100.00	56.79	25.88	14.99

Table 43: Possession of durables and household poverty status

Durables	Good possessed: No = 0 Yes = 1	Households that possess good (%)	Poverty incidence of households	No of households
TV	0	68.41	66.10	2,376
	1	31.59	35.24	1,086
Car	0	91.74	59.23	3,176
	1	8.26	24.43	286
Bicycle	0	89.06	57.69	3,051
	1	10.94	45.51	411
Refrigerator	0	70.39	66.97	2,449
	1	29.61	31.13	1,013
Telephone	0	89.07	60.91	3,098
	1	10.93	19.23	364
Radio	0	20.96	57.42	742
	1	79.04	56.07	2,720

Table 45: Main activity of household heads, as a percentage of all heads

Main activity	paid non-seasonal	seasonal	self-employed	Subsistence	other	Total
Working	38.76	3.32	14.46	5.18	0.77	62.49
Looking					7.47	7.47
housekeeping					19.16	19.16
Retired					6.62	6.62
Disabled					2.93	2.93
Other					1.34	1.34
Total	38.76	3.32	14.46	5.18	38.28	100.00

N.B.: The table does not provide any figures for the different categories of the employed (paid non-seasonal, seasonal, subsistence and self-employed) for those heads who are non-working and are hence either "looking" (for work), "housekeeping", "retired", "disabled" and "other".

Table 46: Number of children in the household and poverty status

	Share of total Households with employed heads (%)	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty	No of households
paid non-seasonal	62.02	35.78	13.40	6.86	1,328
paid seasonal	5.31	62.39	29.05	16.78	115
self-employed	23.14	60.41	27.16	15.34	520
subsistence/other	8.30	76.57	35.08	20.21	226
Total	100.00	46.56	19.41	10.57	2,211

Table 47: Number of children in the household and poverty status

	% share of total households	Head count	Poverty gap	Severity of poverty	No of households
Working	62.52	46.53	19.40	10.57	2,214
Looking	7.46	75.77	37.24	22.55	276
housekeeping	19.14	75.52	37.21	22.46	658
Retired	6.61	64.68	32.28	19.90	253
Disabled	2.93	80.70	40.50	25.49	103
Other	1.34	70.28	37.50	23.88	44
Total	100.00	56.78	25.85	14.97	3,548

Table 48: Swaziland, household poverty status by rural/urban regions: descriptive statistics

	No of households (observations)	Proportion	Estimated poverty incidence	Std. err.	95% Conf. Int	95% Conf. Int	Deff
Swaziland	3552	100	69.40	1.08	67.11	71.35	1.9361
Rural	2415	75.95	75.48	1.19	73.15	77.81	2.0524
Urban	1137	24.05	49.50	2.45	44.68	54.31	2.0515

Table 49: Swaziland, household poverty status by administrative region: descriptive statistics

	No of households (observations)	Proportion	Estimated poverty incidence	Std.err.	95% Conf. Int	95% Conf. Int	Deff
Hhohho	1,049	28.02	61.07	2.59	55.98	66.15	2.8018
Manzini	906	28.98	69.77	2.20	65.44	74.10	2.3666
Shiselweni	664	22.21	75.98	1.87	72.31	79.66	1.5071
Lubombo	933	20.79	72.27	1.83	68.67	75.88	1.2370

Table 50: Swaziland, household poverty status by administrative region and rural/urban: descriptive statistics

	No of households (observations)	Proportion	Estimated poverty incidence	Std.err.	95% Conf. Int	95% Conf. Int	Deff
Hhohho rural	608	18.70	71.98	2.76	66.56	77.39	2.5005
Hhohho urban	441	9.32	39.17	4.02	31.26	47.08	2.2501
Manzini rural	483	19.64	75.59	2.60	70.48	80.71	2.5638
Manzini urban	423	9.34	57.51	3.65	50.34	64.68	1.8037
Shiselweni Rural	610	20.96	76.43	1.92	72.66	80.21	1.5262
Shiselweni Urban	54	1.25	68.47	7.74	53.25	83.68	1.2352
Lubombo Rural	714	16.65	78.07	1.86	74.42	81.72	1.1905
Lubombo Urban	219	4.14	48.93	4.19	40.70	57.17	1.0310

Table 51: Swaziland, poverty status of household by ecological region, descriptive statistics

	No of households (observations)	Proportion	Estimated poverty incidence	Std.err.	95% Conf. Int	95% Conf. Int	Deff
Highveld	940	22.68	70.45	1.69	67.13	73.77	1.1044
Middleveld	1,062	39.33	70.72	1.97	66.84	74.60	2.6265
Lowveld	1,203	31.96	64.23	2.07	60.17	68.30	2.1102
Lubombo Plateau	347	6.03	81.45	2.59	76.36	86.54	0.9507

Table 52: Total share distribution by gender of household head in Swaziland: by administrative region

Sex of head	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselwini	Lubombo	Total
male	17.35	16.41	9.91	13.47	57.14
female	12.58	12.43	9.38	8.48	42.86
Total	29.93	28.84	19.28	21.94	100.00

Table 53: Swaziland, sex distribution of household head and poverty status, descriptive statistics

	No of households (observations)	Proportion	Estimated poverty incidence	Std.err.	95% Conf. Int	95% Conf. Int	Deff
Male	2,022	57.14	52.24	1.46	49.37	55.11	1.7333
Female	1,530	42.86	62.87	1.51	59.90	65.84	1.4877

Table 54: Distribution of poor households by gender of household head in Swaziland: by administrative region

Sex	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselwini	Lubombo
	Percentage of poor households			
male	41.98	52.18	70.36	52.21
female	58.60	61.39	67.60	66.14
Total	48.97	56.15	69.02	57.59

Table 55: Swaziland, age categories of the head and poverty status of household, descriptive statistics

	No of households (observations)	Proportion	Estimated poverty incidence	Std.err.	95% Conf. Int	95% Conf. Int	Deff
only_adults	855	24.89	26.48	1.97	22.61	30.35	1.7594
>0-0,5	861	24.38	60.30	1.88	56.60	64.00	1.2831
0,5-0,65	958	26.99	68.34	1.80	64.81	71.87	1.4299
>0,65	878	23.74	71.86	1.70	68.52	75.21	1.2059

Table 56: Household characteristics and poverty status: Construction material used for walls/rooms

Household Characteristics	% of households with these housing characteristics as % of total households	poor	poverty gap	severity of poverty index
mud and poles/mud blocks	39.75	72.53	36.53	22.40
bricks	53.09	43.96	17.54	3.31
stone/corrugated iron	4.88	63.00	28.14	16.15
grass/wood/other	1.69	67.35	30.15	16.51
Total	99.41	56.72	25.87	15.00

(N.B.: Total just short of 100% due to some households not reporting characteristics)

Table 57: Household characteristics and poverty status: Construction material used for floor

	% of households with housing characteristics as % of total households	poor	poverty gap	severity of poverty index
cement only	69.94	57.23	24.91	14.00
cement with carpet/tiles	23.98	63.51	32.57	20.14
mud	5.18	17.96	6.76	3.56
Total	99.10	56.70	25.81	14.94

(N.B.: Total just short of 100% due to some households not reporting characteristics)

Table 58: Household characteristics and poverty status: Construction material used for roof

Roof material	% of households with housing characteristics as % of total households	poor	poverty gap	severity of poverty index
grass	17.61	78.88	40.99	25.38
corrugated iron	73.62	54.59	24.23	13.77
asbestos	4.98	35.15	11.12	5.02
tiles/other	3.39	18.49	4.55	1.99
Total	99.60	56.68	25.86	14.99

(N.B.: Total just short of 100% due to some households not reporting characteristics)

Table 59: Household characteristics and poverty status: Water supply source

Water supply source	% of households with water supply source as % of total Households	poor	poverty gap	severity of poverty index
pipd water inside building	18.58	24.25	8.38	4.09
pipd water outside building	22.28	50.70	20.29	10.52
protected well/spring	5.61	73.09	38.09	23.51
river/canal or unprotected well/spring	47.59	71.04	34.45	20.71
borehole/tank	5.89	51.83	21.30	11.95
Total	99.95	56.79	25.88	14.99

(N.B.: Total just short of 100% due to some households not reporting characteristics)

Table 60: Household characteristics and poverty status: Type of toilet used by household

Type of toilet	% of households with toilet type as % of total households	poor	poverty gap	severity of poverty index
Flush	21.21	22.60	7.54	3.52
Pit	56.83	61.66	27.73	15.82
ordinary/other	21.78	77.58	38.95	24.00
Total	99.82	56.83	25.89	14.99

(N.B.: Total just short of 100% due to some households not reporting characteristics)

Itemcode	Quantity	Unit	Calories
Peas	199	1	2.55
Peanuts (ground)	16	1	3.23
Roundnuts (tindlubu)	195	1	39.49
Potatoes	629	1	17.75
Sweet potatoes	452	1	16.96
Sugar	1779	1	254.19
Chips and crisps	40	1	1.44
Salt	289	1	2.58
Sauces	79	2	8.47
Spices, seasonings and soup	25	1	0.23
Other spices	3	1	0.03
Coffee	12	1	0.01
Sodas, lemonades and colas	73	2	1.07
Other non-alcoholic drinks	93	2	1.37

**Table 62: Consumption basket of the poor
(bottom 50%) and calories
obtained, by foodgroups**

Foodgroup	Quantity	Unit	Calories
White bread	895	grams	83.43
Brown bread	571	grams	53.21
Maize flour (imphuphu)	8632	grams	1134.50
Rice	940	grams	122.26
Other cereals	1031	grams	128.20
Beef	553	grams	28.62
Chicken	613	grams	30.42
Other meat	145	grams	7.36
Fish	117	grams	8.60
Milk	790	milliliters	18.79
Eggs	2	number	4.75
Oils and fat	361	milliliters	112.65
Fruits	395	grams	9.68
Vegetables	1193	grams	10.71
Nuts	211	grams	42.72
Tubers	1082	grams	34.71
Sugar	1779	grams	254.19
Confectionary	40	grams	1.44
Spices	397	grams	11.31
Beverages	178	milliliters	2.44
Total			2100.00

Table 61: Consumption basket of the poor (bottom 50%) and calories obtained, disaggregated

Itemcode	Quantity	Unit	Calories
White bread	895	1	83.43
Brown bread	571	1	53.21
Breakfast cereals	38	1	4.63
Biscuits	13	1	2.04
Cake	17	1	1.55
Wheat flour	192	1	23.36
Maize flour (imphuphu)	8632	1	1134.50
Broken maize (mealie rice)	176	1	23.07
Macaroni/spaghetti/noodle	13	1	1.53
Sorghum meal	98	1	12.87
Rice	940	1	122.26
Other bread/cereal	486	1	59.16
Beef	553	1	28.62
Chicken	613	1	30.42
Goat	23	1	1.02
Mutton	13	1	0.56
Pork	14	1	0.58
Casings (ematfumbu)	57	1	2.48
Other offals e.g. liver/kidneys	10	1	0.43
Other meat	28	1	2.29
Canned fish	93	1	7.92
Fresh/frozen seafood	23	1	0.69
Fresh milk	593	2	12.91
Sour milk	182	2	3.97
Powdered milk	7	1	0.89
Powdered milk for babies	8	1	1.02
Eggs	2	3	4.75
Peanut butter	7	1	1.77
Cooking oil	340	2	107.26
Margarine	14	1	3.63
Apples	49	1	0.86
Avocadoes	24	1	0.57
Bananas	171	1	5.62
Mangoes	25	1	0.59
Oranges	104	1	1.74
Pawpaws	22	1	0.30
Beetroot	14	1	0.21
Cabbage	122	1	0.70
Carrots	21	1	0.32
Green mealies	104	1	0.48
Okra	47	1	0.27
Onions	146	1	1.77
Pumpkin and squashes	224	1	2.08
Pumpkin leaves	35	1	0.32
Spinach	111	1	0.87
Tomatoes	155	1	1.05
Tinned vegetables	15	1	0.07